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Ford Is U.S. President

Long National Nightmare Is Over,' He Says



DEFEAT—President Nixon waving farewell from steps of his helicopter on the White House lawn after gave his last address to members of his staff.

pect for Strong Press

egler Makes Last Speech White House Press Corps

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP).—President Nixon's last full day in office was a day of deep sense of respect for the country's freedom of expression and the strength of a free

in those words, presidential Secretary Ronald Ziegler topped his last White House briefing, an eight-minute one that began at 11:01 a.m. and ended at 11:09. Mr. Ziegler, without stop, never faltering in his speech and even smiling a few times.

outgoing press secretary answered no questions, except that he could not answer all the questions the White House press corps might have for him on last night's

ve been through many difficult times together and many times apart," Mr. Ziegler said. "I'll remember the good and I hope you will, too."

Ziegler spent most of his minute swan song describing what President Nixon did on his last full day in office. He spoke of the President with admiration of the way he conducted himself all through what must have been his most trying day.

Difficult Times
"As I said earlier, this has been a difficult day and difficult times," Mr. Ziegler said. "The strength of the President during this period, his strength and courage throughout this period, has sustained the staff," he said.

Mr. Ziegler said that the President had risen early yesterday, spent some time alone in the Lincoln Sitting Room and then met with White House chief of staff, Alexander Haig Jr., to discuss his resignation. Mr. Ziegler said that Mr. Nixon spent most of the afternoon drafting his speech.

Mr. Ziegler was clear-eyed throughout, never pausing or faltering. He said good-bye to the press, with which he has often been at odds, with no reminder of those clashes.

"I'm proud to have been the President's press secretary," he said at last. "I've tried to be professional about it."

Nixon Wept before TV Talk, aper Reports

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 9 (AP).—President Nixon wept down in the White House last night and cried shamefully before announcing his resignation, the Orleans Times-Picayune reported today.

a dispatch from Washington correspondent, Mr. Poe, the Times-Picayune said Mr. Nixon played a role of himself just before he walked into the Oval Office to make his nationwide television address.

"In his briefing a group of pressmen on his decision," Poe wrote, Mr. Nixon "sat the chair and wept. A sp of strong men wept only with him."

Mr. Nixon told the congressmen: "This is my last night in the White House. You are friends. Don't think I let down," the article said.

Nixon Bids Farewell to His Aides

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—President Nixon bade a tearful farewell this morning to his official family, then flew to his California home and the private life of a former President—the first ever forced to resign.

As his big jet—the Spirit of '76—carried him and Mrs. Nixon west for the last time, Mr. Nixon officially ceased to be President and Gerald Ford precisely at noon became the new chief executive.

The Nixons were greeted by a single crowd of two hours later at El Toro (Calif.) Marine Base.

In leaving the White House, flashing the familiar arms-upraised V-for-victory sign at the door of the Marine helicopter, Mr. Nixon tried to maintain a dignified passing from the center of power he had occupied for 5 1/2 years.

However, he could not disguise

his deep sorrow at having to leave in such circumstances.

In a speech marked by tears and with his voice choking, Mr. Nixon told his cabinet, sub-cabinet, aides and staff:

"Not only will we always remember you, always be grateful to you, but always you will be in our hearts and you will be in our prayers."

Mrs. Nixon and the outgoing President's two daughters and sons-in-law stood behind him on a platform set up in the White House's East Room—where Mr. Ford was sworn in 2 1/2 hours later—fighting back tears.

As the President spoke, following a five-minute standing ovation from members of his administration and staff, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger wiped his eyes. Mr. Nixon's defense lawyer, James St. Clair, who filed morning resigned as the President's special counsel, also brushed away tears. Secretaries openly wept.

It was an extraordinarily moving moment at the twilight of an extraordinary presidency.

"Only when you've been in the deepest valley can you know how magnificent it has been to be on the highest mountain," Mr. Nixon said.

He looked at the huge crowd sitting in rows of chairs in the white and gold room and said: "I think the record should show this is one of those spontaneous things we always arrange whenever the President comes in to speak. [Laughter.]

"And it will be so reported in the press and we don't mind because they have got to call it as they see it."

He said the best word he could find on this occasion of farewell was "repose"—we'll see you again."

Mr. Nixon said he had asked immediate members of the White House staff to serve the incoming President and repeated this for the administration officials ranged before him.

Speaking of the White House, Mr. Nixon said that, compared with some of the great houses in the world he has visited as

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OATH OF OFFICE—Gerald Ford is sworn in to the presidency by Chief Justice Warren Burger in the East Room of the White House on Friday. Mrs. Ford watches the ceremony.

Ford's Inaugural Address

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—Following is the text of President Ford's address following his swearing-in today:

Mr. Chief Justice, my dear friends, my fellow Americans: The oath I have taken is the same oath that was taken by George Washington and by every President under the Constitution. But I assume the presidency under extraordinary circumstances never before experienced by Americans. This is an hour of history that troubles our minds and hurts our hearts.

"Therefore, I feel it is my first duty to make an unprecedented contact with my countrymen. Not an inaugural speech, not a first side chat, not a campaign speech. Just a little straight talk among friends. And I intend it to be the first of many."

I am acutely aware that you have not elected me as your President by your ballots. So I ask

you to confirm me as your President with your prayers. And I hope that such prayers will also be the first of many.

No Secret Promises
If you have not chosen me by secret ballot, neither have I gained office by any secret promises. I have not campaigned either for the presidency or the vice-presidency. I have not subscribed to any partisan platform. I am indebted to no men and only to one woman—my dear wife—as I begin this very difficult job.

I have not sought this enormous responsibility, but I will not shirk it. Those who nominated and confirmed me as Vice-President were my friends and are my friends. They were of both parties, elected by all the people, and acting under the Constitution in their name. It is only fitting, then, that I should pledge to them and to you that I will

be the President of all the people. Thomas Jefferson said the people are the only sure reliance for the preservation of our liberty. And down the years Abraham Lincoln renewed this American article of faith, asking: "Is there any better way or equal hope in the world?"

I intend, on next Monday, to request of the speaker of the House of Representatives and the president pro tempore of the Senate the privilege of appearing before the Congress to share with my former colleagues and with you, the American people, my views on the priority business of the nation, and to solicit your views and their views. And may I say to the speaker and the others if I could meet with you right after this, these remarks, I would appreciate it.

Even though this is late in an election year, there is no way

No Shifts in Cabinet Are Expected

By William Chapman and William Claiborne

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP).—In the early months of President Ford's administration, there are expected to be no changes in the cabinet Mr. Ford inherited from Richard Nixon, sources have predicted.

Cabinet officers indicated they would offer to stay on as long as the new President wishes, after offering their pro forma resignations.

Associates of Mr. Ford said they

considered it unlikely that he would demand any top-level changes in the early months of his tenure.

After that, it is speculated that Mr. Ford would want to make changes in the domestic affairs departments and is likely to turn to persons with political experience.

The one man regarded as certain to play a permanent long-term cabinet role is Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who last night agreed to stay on. Mr. Ford is said to look upon Mr. Kissinger as a great secretary of state, whose popularity and prestige in the country could help the stability of the new administration.

The Treasury Department announced today that President Ford asked Treasury Secretary William Simon to remain as a member of his cabinet and Mr. Simon said that he was "delighted" to do so.

"It's not likely that he will move in any quick effort to dump anybody," said a friend of the new President. "I just can't see that happening. He said it was likely that, for now, the Ford cabinet will be the cabinet left by Nixon."

"Where you go after that is an unknown, but he would want strong people and, in most areas, people with political experience, except in State and Defense," the friend said.

Cabinet officers all have responded that they would place themselves at the new President's disposal, offering to stay or leave at his request. There were no signs of any imminent departures, and most cabinet members in-

Schedules 1st Address To Congress Monday

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—Gerald Ford, 61, becoming this nation's 38th President today, promised, honest government now that the "long national nightmare" of Watergate "is over," and then moved quickly to launch his new administration.

After taking the oath of office at noon, Mr. Ford met with leaders of Congress, former President Nixon's senior aides, economic advisers, ambassadors and his personal aides who will counsel him in picking a White House staff.

A spokesman said the new President has asked Mr. Nixon's principal aides to stay on the job during the change from the old to the new administration.

The busy afternoon followed what Mr. Ford called "a little straight talk" after he took the oath of office from Chief Justice Warren Burger.

He noted that he was becoming President "under extraordinary circumstances never before experienced by Americans."

He called it "an hour of history that troubles our minds and hurts our hearts" and said his first duty now was to "make an unprecedented compact with my country."

President Ford said he was "acutely aware you have not elected me your President by your ballots, so I ask you to confirm me as your President with your prayers."

The new President last little time in plunging into official activities, meeting with congressional leaders, who pledged support, with his economic advisers to tell them the "first order of business" is to fight inflation, and assuring NATO and other ambassadors he intended to carry on the Nixon foreign policy.

He also personally introduced his new press secretary, Jerry TerHorst, to White House reporters. The President plans to hold a news conference as soon as possible, aides said.

Congress Pledges 'Cooperation'

On Capitol Hill, Congress unanimously voted a resolution promising "firm cooperation" and expressing " fervent hopes" for his success as President. Mr. Ford, the former House Republican leader, is to address a televised joint session of Congress on Monday night in a final address to the nation.

He is to meet with his Cabinet—the former Nixon Cabinet—tomorrow at 10 a.m.

After a luncheon reception after his swearing in today, Mr. Ford met with senior White House staffers and asked them to remain during the transition, including Mr. Nixon's chief of staff, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. All said they would stay on. However, Mr. Nixon's longtime personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods, and his press secretary, Ronald Ziegler, will not remain on the White House staff. The special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, will keep his post, Mr. TerHorst said.

The transfer of power became official when Gen. Haig handed to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger Mr. Nixon's one-sentence letter of resignation. Then Mr. Ford, his right hand unrolled, repeated the oath before hundreds of administration officials, members of Congress and others in the White House East Room, and it became formalized. He said:

"I, Gerald R. Ford, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, so help me God."

There was a burst of applause from the crowd, many of whom wept two hours earlier when Mr. Nixon made an emotional farewell. Mr. Ford obviously saw his first speech as President as a challenge. It had reportedly been in preparation since Monday, when Mr. Nixon admitted that he had withheld evidence in the Watergate cover-up and tried to use the CIA to block an FBI probe into the scandal.

The new President appeared to realize that the country, so long divided by the scandal, longed for a message of unity. Indeed, unity was a major theme in Mr. Nixon's speech to the nation last night.

A Call for Unity

Mr. Ford also called for unity. He said: "Truth is the glue that holds government together... That bond, though strained, is unbroken at home and abroad. In all my public and private acts as your President, I expect to follow my instincts of openness and candor, with full confidence that honesty is always the best policy in the end."

"My fellow Americans, our long national nightmare is over. Our Constitution works. Our great republic is a government of laws and not of men. Here, the people rule."

In closing out his short speech, the former Michigan congressman said: "With all the strength and all the good sense I have gained from my life, with all the confidence my family, my friends and my dedicated staff impart to me, and with the good will of countless Americans I have encountered in recent visits to 40 states, I now solemnly reaffirm my promise I made to you last Dec. 6, to uphold

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MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY—President Gerald Ford's children in audience of East Room of White House as he was sworn in as the 38th President. From left: son Michael, son John, daughter-in-law Gayle (wife of Michael), son Steven and daughter Susan.

GOP Stock Rises

U.S. Political Landscape Revised by Resignation

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (NYT).—President Nixon's resignation drastically altered the American political landscape.

It improved Republican prospects for the congressional elections in November, thrust Vice-President Ford into the favorite's role for the 1976 presidential election, ended the Watergate agony

that has served to bind together the heterogeneous Democratic party and removed from the political stage the man who was the dominant Republican for the last 15 years.

In a larger sense, it seemed to presage an era of more open government, of more cooperation and less antagonism between Capitol Hill and the White House, and of decline of the White House staff as an independent power center.

By his decision, Mr. Nixon altered the lives of many persons. Some, like Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. and Ronald Ziegler, are likely to disappear from political life. Others, like the men and women Mr. Ford chooses for the vice-presidency and for key cabinet positions, will move close to the seat of power.

Period of Adjustment

Few institutions of government or those associated with them will remain unchanged. For the presidency is the central element in the American system, acting upon all others. When it changes hands, everyone else must adjust.

The end of the Watergate epoch in American politics with Mr. Nixon's departure from office will clearly help the party to which he had become an albatross. But the extent of the help is impossible to calculate now and may never be assessed with precision.

Most politicians had anticipated broad Democratic gains in the Senate and the House of Representatives in November, with some anticipating gains large enough to give the Democrats more than 300 seats in the House. A Republican debacle unmatched since the Depression seemed possible.

Watergate was the main reason. With the President's Senate trial scheduled to coincide with the campaign, politicians of both parties considered it inevitable that voters would take revenge on Republican nominees.

There may still be a visceral reaction, caused by memories of the scandal, but few expect it to be as strong as it would have been had the President clung to office.

Polls taken for the Democratic leadership in the House had shown that 15 per cent of Republican voters were planning to vote for Democrats, 15 per cent were planning to stay at home and 15 per cent had not made up their minds.

If any appreciable portion of the Republicans stay at home, as they did in a number of special elections earlier this year, and if independent voters swing massively to the Democrats again, as they did in the special elections, the Republicans will still be in peril.

But a cross-section of political leaders in all parts of the country does not expect that. They said in interviews that the popularity of Mr. Ford and the inevitable period of good feeling enjoyed by incoming Presidents should cushion any lingering Watergate resentment.

Much will depend on Mr. Ford's ability to deal with the economy, particularly inflation. With Watergate receding as a political issue, the voter's traditional concern with pocketbook issues can be expected to reassert itself.

Nixon's Possessions Vanish From White House Offices

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—Where Richard Nixon's pictures once hung and where his porcelain birds once stood, there were empty hooks and blank spaces this afternoon.

Nearly 25 color photographs which traced the former President's diplomatic achievements in Communist lands and his personal triumphs at home were removed from the Executive Office Building. A guard said they were taken down about three hours after Mr. Nixon left for his home in California, where he arrived a private citizen.

In the Oval Office in the White House, from which Mr. Nixon made his 37th and final national television address last night, end tables were virtually bare. Sofas

and chairs had been moved in quickly to replace the furniture Mr. Nixon had used.

Gone from the bookshelves were Mr. Nixon's collection of porcelain birds and family pictures. Among the pictures gone from public view were those showing him in toasts with Soviet leaders, walking beside China's Great Wall, and receiving his daughter Julie, strolling with his wife on an ocean beach.

On the desk in the Oval Office there were only three black-bound notebooks, a Manila file folder and a pipe, belonging to a Michigan Republican who suddenly found himself President.

And in the hallways outside that office were 10 photographs of Gerald Ford, some of them showing him with the President he had served as House minority leader and Vice-President.

In Trial Now Scheduled for Sept. 9

Watergate Defendants Hope for Long Delay

By Lawrence Meyer and Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP).—Lawyers for the six defendants in the Watergate cover-up case expect that President Nixon's resignation will lead to a delay of several months in their trial, scheduled to begin Sept. 9, according to well informed legal sources.

A lawyer familiar with the defense strategy for the six former aides of Mr. Nixon under indictment said that a delay of at least three months "would give a different atmosphere conducive to a fair trial."

In stating that he thought that there was a good chance of this argument prevailing in court, a defense attorney said, "Well, you must admit that we have a unique argument" regarding prejudicial

pretrial publicity as a result of the impeachment proceedings and Mr. Nixon's televised resignation announcement.

Numerous Charges

Former White House aides H.R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman and Gordon Strachan, former Attorney General John Mitchell, former Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian and Mr. Nixon's re-election attorney, Kenneth Wells Parkinson, are charged with conspiring to cover up the Watergate break-in. All but Mr. Mardian are also charged with obstruction of justice, and all but Mr. Mardian and Mr. Parkinson are charged with various forms of perjury.

Hope Seen

A lawyer for a defendant said last night that "we haven't given up hope yet" that Mr. Nixon might pardon all or some of the



BREAKING THE NEWS—President Nixon embraces his daughter, Julie, before resignation speech Thursday night.

Nixon and Political Process Are Praised From Abroad

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graphs of farm equipment drivers and other Soviet illustrations. In Peking, the reaction to Mr. Nixon's resignation was characterized by the same studied indifference displayed by the Chinese toward the Watergate scandal from the beginning, an indifference that is thought to reflect the Peking leaders' private judgment that they have nothing to lose and possibly something to gain from Mr. Nixon's replacement by Mr. Ford.

Although Mr. Nixon was praised during his February, 1972, visit for abandoning the 20-year-old U.S. policy of isolating and containing China, senior officials indicated in their private remarks to diplomats then and since that they regarded Mr. Kissinger as the real architect of the turnaround in Washington's attitude. Thus, Mr. Ford's retention of Mr. Kissinger as secretary of state also has assuaged the misgivings that Peking might have had about Mr. Nixon's resignation.

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada said President Nixon's international policies had been "by and large, good for the world." Mr. Nixon's policies toward Canada, he said, "always tended toward fairness and understanding."

The reaction of many persons abroad was perhaps summed up in the comment on Mr. Nixon by Alain Fureux, a Paris chiropractor: "That he can be pursued and forced to resign—that's democracy. Here in France, we have our scandals, but we hush them up. In the United States, Nixon started using the office of the President to try to cover up, but it wasn't enough."

U.S. Machinery

The Paris newspaper France-Soir said the world was seeing "the vigor and the effectiveness of the machinery of American democracy."

A parliamentary system supported by the judicial mechanism and spurred by the press represents a force far greater than the powers concentrated in the White House," it said.

The French state television network carried a report from its Washington correspondent, who said: "President Nixon, despite Watergate, has restored America and its currency to the center of the planet. In history, he probably will be noted as a great President because of his achievements."

In London, the Economist said of Mr. Nixon: "He extricated the American Army from the Vietnam war on better terms than the Communists ever offered to Lyndon Johnson, even if those terms were still highly unsatisfactory."

"He has also extricated the United States from the intolerable burden of an overvalued, fixed-rate dollar, and thereby given America more freedom of action in the present worldwide economic crisis than it would otherwise have had."

One of Brazil's leading political commentators, Carlos Castello Branco, wrote that U.S. democracy was demonstrating "the vigor of the division of powers" and approving a political view of the "defalcation of the executive power" in the 20th century.

In Saigon, President Nguyen Van Thieu called a special meeting of his Cabinet, top military officers and legislative leaders this morning to discuss what the Mr. Nixon's resignation means for South Vietnam.

Meanwhile, a presidential palace source said Senate President Tran Van Lam has left on a secret diplomatic mission to the United States, possibly related to Mr. Nixon's resignation and certainly related to congressional moves to cut back aid for South Vietnam, and in London, a headline in the Sun read: "Nixon Dejected."

Ehrlichman Practice Of Law Suspended

OLYMPIA, Wash., Aug. 9 (AP).—Acting on the recommendation of the Washington State Bar Association, the state's Supreme Court today suspended John Ehrlichman, former domestic-affairs adviser to President Nixon, from the practice of law in this state.

The court noted that the Bar Association had given it a certified copy of the July 31 verdict in U.S. District Court in the nation's capital that Ehrlichman was guilty of conspiracy and perjury.

Flies to California

Nixon Bids Tearful Farewell To Cabinet, White House Staff

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President, "It isn't the biggest house... the finest house... because it has something more important than the numbers of people who serve... the numbers of rooms..."

"This house has a great heart, and that heart comes from those serving in it."

He asked the administration members and civil servants, "to the extent you can and are required to do so, to serve our next President as you served me and previous Presidents, because many of you have been here for years."

"This office... can only be as great as the men and women who work for and with the President."

In an oblique reference to the ravages of Watergate, which stripped the White House staff and finally forced Mr. Nixon to leave office, he said, "As I pointed out last night, I'm sure we have done some things wrong in this administration and the top man always takes the responsibility and I've never ducked it."

But he said firmly that "no man or no woman ever came into this administration and left it with more of this world's goods than when he came in. No man or no woman ever profited at the public's expense or the public till."

Tax Problems

Mr. Nixon continued: "Mistakes, yes. But for personal gain, never. You did what you believed in—sometimes right, sometimes wrong—and I only wish that I were a wealthy man—at the present time I've got to find a way to pay my taxes and, if I can, to do so in a way that is fair for the sacrifices that all of you have made to serve in government."

Then he said, addressing the nation's youth as well, there is "something in government service that is far more important than money. It's a cause bigger than yourself. It's the cause of making this the greatest nation in the world—the leader in the world—because without our leadership the world will know nothing but we possibly starvation or worse, in the years ahead. With our leadership it will know peace, it will know plenty."

Again referring to "mistakes" made, he said people worry about what to tell their children about government. "They look at government as sort of a rugged life. They see the mistakes that are made and they get the impression that everybody is here for the purpose of feathering his nest... Not in this administration, not one single man or woman!"

He said he tells such people there are many fine careers. "This country needs good farmers, good businessmen, good plumbers, good carpenters."

Talks of Parents

He began reminiscing about his parents, recalling that his father began as a motorman, then turned to farming and then had a lemon ranch. "He sold it before they found oil on it," he commented wryly.

"But he was a great man, because he did his job."

Then, speaking of his mother, he called her "a saint... she will have no books or records about her, but she was a saint."

Reading a glowing tribute written by Theodore Roosevelt on the death of his young wife, Mr. Nixon choked up, then continued: "He thought the light had gone from his life forever. But he went on. And he not only became President, but as an ex-President he served his country... tempestuous, strong, sometimes wrong, sometimes right."

"And as I leave, let me say that's an example I think all of us should remember."

Then: "We want you to continue to serve in government if that is your wish. Always give your best. Never get discouraged. Never be petty. Always remember, others may hate you—those who hate you don't win unless you hate them. Then you destroy yourself."

Then Mr. and Mrs. Nixon passed from the room during another standing ovation, emerged onto the White House lawn, walked along a red carpet, accompanied by Vice-President Ford and his wife, to the waiting helicopter. As the military honor guard presented arms, Mr. and Mrs. Nixon boarded the aircraft, the President turned and quickly flashed the V sign; then the door closed and the rotors spun, lifting the craft into the foggy morning toward Andrews Air Force Base, Md.

Mr. Nixon's personal secretary and virtually a member of his own family, Rose Mary Woods, stood with tears in her eyes among the other staff members who waved as the helicopter disappeared.

Inside the White House, files and pictures were being packed up as Press Secretary Rosalind

Ziegler prepared to leave. Miss Woods will remain for a time under Mr. Ford; Mr. Nixon's chief of staff, Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., also will remain to help assure an orderly transition to the new administration.

Nixon's Final Day Of Office Routine

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (NYT).—On his 2,072th and penultimate day as President of the United States, with his staff and family unable to conceal their anguish, Mr. Nixon yesterday went composedly through the schedule of a busy President.

He met with his Vice-President and with the bipartisan leadership of Congress. He appointed federal judges, accepted resignations from executive agencies and signed several laws.

He vetoed as inflationary an appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture and the Environmental Protection Agency.

He also announced, over national television, that he would resign his high office.

The President himself, according to his appointments secretary, Steven Bull, was "unbelievably serene."

"I've seen him like this after a tough decision has been made," Mr. Bull said yesterday. "Yesterday I saw a degree of anguish. Today there is an acceptance of whatever it is he is going to do."

"I would have to describe it as an inner peace," he added, using a term Mr. Nixon has used in the past to describe his emotional state.

While the President was working in the Oval Office and later in the Executive Office Building, his family—his wife, Pat, his daughters, Julie and Tricia, and their respective husbands, David Eisenhower and Edward Cox, stayed together in the east wing of the White House.

When asked what the family did yesterday, Mrs. Nixon's assistant press secretary, Patty

The Letter of Resignation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—Here is the text of Mr. Nixon's letter of resignation, delivered to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger shortly before the oath of office was administered to President Ford:

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I hereby resign the office of President of the United States.

Sincerely, Richard Nixon.

Madison, said she did not know because the press office had not disturbed them during the last few days.

"This is a very private time for them," she said.

She responded angrily when asked what the mood of the family was, saying, "How can you ask such a ridiculous question at a time like this?"

Then she said, "I'm sorry—I know you're just doing your job," and she burst into tears.

17-Minute Loss Reported in Tape Of Nixon, Colson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—Richard Nixon's lawyers disclosed today that 17 minutes of a conversation are missing from a Watergate tape recording submitted to U.S. District Judge John Sirica.

The gap occurred because a tape ran out after approximately the first half of a conversation between Mr. Nixon and Charles Colson on March 31, 1973, according to documents submitted to the court.

The telephone conversation between Mr. Nixon and Colson, then a special White House counsel, occurred on the same day that John Dean 3d warned Mr. Nixon that the Watergate cover-up had become a cancer threatening the presidency.

The Nixon-Colson conversation lasted for 31 minutes, but "no recording was made for the balance of the conversation which occurred" after the tape reel was filled, said the document submitted to the court.

The new gap in a subpoenaed conversation was disclosed in analysis and index signed by James St. Clair, Mr. Nixon's special Watergate counsel, who said today his association with the former President has ended.



IN TEARS—Julie Nixon Eisenhower weeps as she watches her father take off from White House lawn helicopter. She is being comforted by husband, David.

Experts Believe Nixon Face A Bright Financial Future

By Tim O'Brien and Bradley Graham

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP).—Richard Nixon leaves office with a bright financial future virtually guaranteed by his personal ownership of presidential documents that will be worth millions of dollars.

While saddled at the moment with huge bills for back taxes and mortgages and while his savings were depleted by recent tax and mortgage payments, Mr. Nixon's presidential and pre-presidential papers will have great value should he decide to sell them.

In addition, Mr. Nixon will get a series of benefits he would have lost had he been impeached and convicted. He will receive:

- A \$60,000 annual lifetime presidential pension.
- Up to \$96,000 a year in government allowances for staff assistance.
- Free office space.

His wife, should she survive him, would get a \$50,000-a-year pension.

These benefits, first authorized by Congress in 1958 for all former presidents, were provided to insure that former presidents would not be forced to undertake demeaning tasks to support themselves. The presidential pension is set at the salary of cabinet members—at present \$80,000 a year—and would rise automatically in the event cabinet salaries are increased.

Other Benefits

On top of these special presidential benefits, Mr. Nixon might be eligible for about \$18,000 in civil-service retirement benefits as a result of his service in Congress and the vice-presidency.

The President would also be entitled to Secret Service protection for as long as he wants it, free mailing privileges for non-political mail and any Social Security benefits he might have earned while in private law practice.

But the great bulk of his financial assets clearly lies in boxes of documents temporarily stored at the National Archives in Washington. According to a recent report of the Joint Congressional Committee on Internal Revenue, the presidential papers apparently belong to Mr. Nixon personally.

A spokesman for the National Archives said yesterday that about 13,000 cubic feet of Mr. Nixon's presidential documents are in storage there.

While their value has not been calculated, about 1,200 cubic feet of Mr. Nixon's presidential papers were appraised at about \$2 million by Chicago appraiser Ralph Newman.

Up to \$5 Million

If the pre-presidential papers were worth that much, an Internal Revenue Taxation Court might say, then the value of these (presidential) papers is probably worth \$3 million. I'm just guessing, of course, but they're worth a lot.

Like some other presidents before him, Mr. Nixon's political life did not prevent him from making a good deal of money since 1947, when he was elected to Congress, his net worth has risen from about \$185,000 to the nearly \$1 million he has reported in December, 1973.

\$2 Million Price Suggested

Agent Cites Nixon Aide's Query on Memoirs

By Eric Pace

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (NYT).—Scott Meredith, a literary agent, said yesterday that a close associate of President Nixon, evidently acting on Mr. Nixon's behalf, had asked him a month ago how much money Mr. Nixon could earn by writing his memoirs.

Mr. Meredith, whose clients include former Vice-President Spiro Agnew and Norman Mailer, the novelist, said that he had answered "a minimum of \$3 million" but had had no contact with the Nixon associate since then.

No comment was forthcoming from the White House as to Mr. Nixon's literary plans, and there have been no reports that he had actually begun work on his memoirs. Mr. Meredith said that, as he recalled, the Nixon asso-

ciate, in a telephone conversation, had used the words, "If the President was willing to write his memoirs," which seemed to indicate that the matter was up to the President.

Several other publishing projects, however, were already in the works in response, directly or indirectly, to news in Washington.

In New York, it was announced that Bantam Books and The New York Times would be jointly publishing a 400-page paperback book, entitled "The End of a Presidency," which is to come out early next week.

Marc Taffe, Bantam's editorial director, said that the book would contain material written by staff members of The Times, a detailed chronology of Watergate-related events, a 64-page editorial

essay, and the texts of such documents as the articles of impeachment.

A somewhat similar book is being published by The Washington Post in collaboration with William Dickinson Jr., editor-in-chief of the Post. The Post's book, which is to be published in paperback, will be more than 250 pages and will be entitled "The Fall of a President."

Reached at his Washington office, Mr. Dickinson said that the book would appear next week. It is to include articles by its members of The Post; an introduction jointly written by Benjamin Bradlee, The Post's executive editor, and Howard Simon, its managing editor, and the text of "principal documents."

سكند بن الاصل

Including Watergate Reforms

Ford Is Facing Big Backlog of Legislation

By Bob Kuttner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI)—President Ford assumes the presidency facing two distinct and unfinished tasks. First is a backlog of legislation which Congress has several extra weeks, and which the White House expects to influence. The longer survival odds for Mr. Ford's administration are to be able to get the backlog of both parties' legislative proposals back to Congress. The second task is to get the backlog of legislation back to Congress. The longer survival odds for Mr. Ford's administration are to be able to get the backlog of both parties' legislative proposals back to Congress.

Ford Assumes Presidency, Lays 'Long Nightmare' Over

(Continued from Page 1)

Constitution, to do what is right, as God gives me to see the right, to do the very best I can for America. God helping me, I will not let you down. Then Mr. Ford and his wife, Elizabeth, were applauded and left the room. The new President, his wife, three sons and daughter afterward a buffet luncheon for the official guests in the State Dining Room. The afternoon, Mr. Ford met with his economic advisers and Simon on the nation's urgent economic and financial problems. Meanwhile, moving quickly to reassure foreign governments about continuity of U.S. foreign policy, ambassadors from 69 countries called to the White House to be advised by Secretary Kissinger. U.S. policy will remain basically unchanged. Messages also were sent to foreign ministers of most nations, assuring the continuity of the change of Presidents. The envoys of the Soviet Union, China, Britain, France, West Germany, Egypt, Syria, Israel, South Vietnam and Japan were among those invited to the executive mansion. Despite the President's many activities this afternoon, he met personally with a number of his staff. The morning began modestly enough for the Nebraska-born college football player who, like Mr. Nixon, is a Navy veteran of World War II. He stepped from the door of his suburban Virginia home in a bathrobe to pick up a morning newspaper with the headline "Nixon Resigns." Then he fixed his own breakfast and, at 8 a.m., left for his office in Executive Office Building, next to the White House. Newsman who had been waiting on his lawn asked him how he felt. Mr. Ford's speech last night, he replied: "I think a feeling of sadness on the one hand and expectation on the other... It does strike me as a terribly heavy responsibility that we are trying to work on, and do our very best." This morning, he had a full schedule before the swearing-in, including a meeting with Mr. Kissinger. He joined former President Mrs. Nixon after Mr. Nixon's farewell address to his assistants. Mr. Ford walked with the Nixons to a waiting helicopter on the White House South Lawn. Mr. Ford was nominated by Mr. Nixon in October to succeed Agnew as Vice-President after Agnew pleaded no contest to a charge of income-tax evasion. Mr. Ford was sworn in as Vice-President on Dec. 6. He was nominated under provisions of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution and will use the same procedure to name his own vice-president.

Ford Is Expected to Retain Nixon's Cabinet for Months

(Continued from Page 1)

Health, education and welfare, Mr. Ford said. "I am confident that I can do a good job at his disposal." Ford was described as an experienced and capable leader in his first weeks with the White House. The former Vice-President was described in a magazine article as being satisfied with Mr. Schlesinger whom he reportedly considered unable to deal satisfactorily with Congress. Then, the two breakfasted together and talked for several hours, and aides say they have significant differences on domestic policy issues. Schlesinger said yesterday his future at the Defense Department would be solely up to Mr. Ford. A secretary was said to be about to leave the post initially, and to know of no one who Mr. Ford would not want to continue in the White House. "He has an interest in term strategic planning and NATO," an associate said. Personally, he wants to contrast to his cabinet appointments, Mr. Ford was expected to quickly bring his own staff to the White House. Among the persons rumored to be for White House positions are Bryce Harlow, who most recently was a counselor to Mr. Ford, and Donald Rumsfeld, the ambassador to NATO. Her name being circulated was Charles Goodell, a former Republican senator from New York, a now a Washington attorney and Rep. Martha Griffiths of Michigan. Ford is also said to have regard for former Treasury Secretary George Shultz, who might be invited back to government. Interior Secretary, Rogers, on, is a long-time political friend of Mr. Ford, and likely that if he leaves the job it will be to take a high-staff job at the White House. conservative with a voting record similar to that of Mr. Ford. Morton served five terms in the House during Mr. Ford's re there. Morton repeatedly has expressed satisfaction with his job in the Interior Department, usually calling it "the best job in Washington," and a source in the office said that if Mr. Ford did him to stay on, Mr. Morton would be content to do so. For Secretary Peter Brennan

regarding broad post-Watergate reforms.

There are a multitude of proposals for sweeping reforms offered by the Senate Watergate committees and others. These include public campaign financing, a permanent special prosecutor, a revision of the Freedom of Information Act, tighter regulation of lobbyists, greater insulation of police and law agencies from White House control, limitations on bugging and a variety of other ideas.

There is little doubt that Mr. Ford's own voting record that his approach to most issues is at least as conservative as that of the man who appointed him.

During 1973, a congressman, Mr. Ford voted with the administration on 80 per cent of the issues on which the President had expressed a position.

Measures pending in Congress which may have a better chance of passage this year thanks to the new legislative calendar include tax reform, national health

insurance, foreign trade and non-fault auto insurance. Most legislators were still too absorbed in the resignation drama to even speculate about the new President's effect on pending congressional business.

There was general agreement, however, on several points. Mr. Ford, as a skilled legislator accustomed to the arts of legislative compromise, is likely to fill quickly the vacuum which developed when the White House was preoccupied with Watergate.

And if, as liberals charged, some legislation was sidetracked because the White House position was dictated by impeachment politics, there will no longer be that impediment.

Long-Standing Policy But on most long-standing policy issues, the White House position is unlikely to change.

Mr. Ford opposed most of the "great society" programs of the 1960s, including medical care for the aged, the poverty program, and even federal aid to education. He has criticized expanded federal spending, except for defense. He advocated federal-state revenue sharing even before it became part of the Republican platform and he remains firmly committed to the concept.

As a congressman, he supported most civil rights legislation on final passage, although he voted for weakening amendments. He opposed legislation restricting the President's right to conduct undeclared wars without congressional consent.

It has been widely remarked, however, that Mr. Ford's conservatism will take a form different from Mr. Nixon's.

Mr. Nixon, who considers himself an ideological conservative, did decentralize a measure of power from Washington to the states, but he increased the power of the federal executive at the expense of Congress. In mounting his Watergate defense, Mr. Nixon was driven even further into an incongruous embrace of the executive power that he formerly criticized.

Most of those who know Mr. Ford say that his own temperament, coupled with the post-Watergate resurgence of congressional authority, will lead him to run an administration that consults and compromises with Congress.

Many in Washington are wondering whether Mr. Ford will ask the country to unite behind some of the reforms recommended by the Watergate committee and others as necessary to prevent future Watergates.

Ford Speech At Inaugural

(Continued from Page 1)

We can go forward except together, and no way anybody can win except by serving the people's urgent needs. We cannot stand still or slip backwards. We must go forward, now, together.

To the peoples and the governments of all friendly nations, and I hope that could encompass the whole world, I pledge an uninterrupted and sincere search for peace. America will remain strong and united, but its strength will remain dedicated to the safety and sanity of the entire family of man as well as to our own precious freedom.

I believe that truth is the glue that holds government together, not only our government, but all governments. That bond, though strained, is unbroken at home and abroad. In all my public and private acts as your President, I expect to follow my instincts of openness and candor with full confidence that honesty is always the best policy in the end.

My fellow Americans, our long national nightmare is over. Our Constitution works; our great republic is a government of laws and not of men. Here the people rule. But there is a Higher Power, by whatever name we honor Him. Who ordains not only righteousness but love, not only justice but mercy.

Brotherly Love As we bind up the internal wounds of Watergate, more painful and more poisonous than those of foreign wars, let us restore the golden rule to our political process and let leadership by love purge our hearts of suspicion and hate.

In the beginning I asked you to pray for me. Before closing I again ask your prayers for Richard Nixon and for his family.

May our former President, who brought peace to millions, find it for himself. May God bless and comfort his wonderful wife and daughters whose love and loyalty will forever be a shining legacy to all who bear the lonely burdens of the White House.

I can only guess at those burdens, although I have witnessed at close hand the tragedies that befall three presidents and the lesser trials of others.

With all the strength and all the good sense I have gained from life, with all the confidence my family and friends and dedicated staff impart to me, and with the goodwill of the countless Americans I have encountered in recent visits to 40 states, I now solemnly reaffirm my promise I made to you last Dec. 8: to uphold the Constitution, to do what is right as God gives me to see the right, and to do the very best I can for America.

God helping me, I will not let you down. Thank you.



AT THE WHITE HOUSE—Mrs. Gerald Ford says farewell to Richard Nixon before he boarded his helicopter.

Bitterness, Relief and Despair Expressed Across the U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI)—

Expressing bitterness, relief and despair, Americans reacted soberly today to the news of President Nixon's resignation. At the same time, they appeared to rally around the new President and voiced hope for the future.

In cities large and small, in suburbs and towns and in widely separated sections of the country, there was little joy.

"I'm relieved," said John Waddington, a 63-year-old businessman in Winston-Salem, N.C. "I'm glad to see the trauma we have been through finally coming to an end."

"I think it's a damned shame," said Julius Stock, 45, an unemployed Boston man. "This country is in bad shape now."

Divided in their reaction to the downfall of the man re-elected to the presidency so overwhelmingly less than two years ago, so were many people divided on what punishment—if any—he merited.

"I think Nixon should be tried just like any other citizen," said Bruce Anderson, 41, the owner of a service station in Mocksville, N.C. "It's just not right for a man, even if he is the President, to break the law and get away with it."

In Boston, George Dalianis, 54, a retired government worker, said: "I think they should leave Richard Nixon alone. He's been punished enough."

Looking to the future, people assessed the presidential qualifications of Gerald Ford.

In New Orleans, Dr. Henry Simon, 46, a pediatrician who described himself as a liberal Democrat, said: "I don't think Mr. Ford is a great man, but Mr. Truman wasn't a great man, and under him, the country hit new heights. Just as Mr. Nixon tried to lower the office to his level, Mr. Ford will rise to the high level of the office. There's a certain grandeur of the office that will make small men great."

"Ford's problem," said Hans Kugler, 38, professor of chemistry at Roosevelt University in Chicago, "will be to get everything back to normal and I don't think that will be hard. People will be very happy to do that, and get ready to go back to doing what they used to do."

On Capitol Hill, Democratic and Republican congressional leaders said they looked forward to an era of national reconciliation under President Ford.

Congressional leaders predicted that there would be an extended "honeymoon" period in the relationship between Congress and the White House.

Senators and representatives of both parties called Mr. Ford "one of ours"—a man who was a member of Congress himself at this time last year—and they said they expected to work closely and productively with him.

House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okl., set the tone for other members of Congress in the following statement:

"We all know Jerry Ford, everybody but five or six new members that we have served in the House with Jerry Ford. I

Ford's Views on Various Political Issues

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Following is a selection of quotations of President Ford drawn from various periods of his public life:

Foreign Policy

I strongly support the administration in its new policy toward China. This is a reversal of my policy, but it is also a reversal of the country's policy since 1949 under five or six previous Presidents. I applaud the President's willingness to abandon a policy that hadn't worked and open the door to a new policy that has some encouraging prospects. I strongly support the President's efforts to achieve a détente with the Soviet Union. It bothers me that some people, both on the right and the left, are apprehensive or are raising questions about it. I think it is wrong to challenge a policy that could lead in SALT-2 to a meaningful reduction in arms production by both of the two superpowers. I agree with the administration that in 1973 and 1974, until we get mutual troop reductions, we shouldn't pull out substantial forces in NATO. So, in the field of foreign policy, my views are virtually identical with those of the President. (Nov. 15, 1973.)

Vietnam

I have never been able to understand why they [the Johnson administration] have not more fully utilized our capability to destroy significant military targets in North Vietnam. This is one way to convince the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong that the price of continuing aggression is too high. I believe that we could more effectively utilize this tremendous power that we have with conventional weapons. (Jan. 15, 1966.)

Why are we pulling our best punches in Vietnam? Is there no end, no other answer except more men, more men, more men? Would the American people believe that after 1 1/2 years of U.S. bombing of North Vietnam only three out of every 10 significant military targets had ever been struck by U.S. airpower? Why are we still pulling our airpower punch? (Aug. 6, 1967.)

The legislative branch of the federal government must play a larger role in decisions of war and peace than the role clearly delegated to the Congress by the Constitution of the United States. In situations where the Congress endorses a military action taken by the President, the Congress should set forth the United States commitment in precise terms—not hand the executive a blank check of the Tonkin Gulf variety. (July 16, 1971.)

Impeachment

The Constitution says, in the case of a President, a President may be impeached for treason, bribery and other high crimes and misdemeanors. In my judgment there is no current evidence that I am familiar with that falls within the definition of impeachment under the Constitution. (Jan. 6, 1974.)

Law and Order

There is and has been an atmosphere of permissiveness in this country, a mistaking of license for liberty and an over concern for the rights of the accused at the expense of the injured. This imbalance must be corrected.

It won't be corrected by the Johnson-Murphy administration or by soft-headed liberals in Congress—but only by Republicans and others who recognize that law and order, with justice, must prevail in America. (May 25, 1968.)

Wiretapping

Wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping worry all Americans who prize their privacy. Properly used, these are essential weapons to those who guard our nation's security and wage ceaseless war against organized crime. The Congress, the

President and the courts must promptly spell out the permissible limits of their use. (Jan. 20, 1967.)

Government Information

To maintain that the executive has the right to keep to itself information specifically sought by the very people the executive is supposed to serve is to espouse some power akin to the divine right of kings. Congress cannot help but conclude that executive privilege is most often used in opposition to the public interest. (April 3, 1963.) Truth is the glue that holds government together, and not only government, but civilization itself. (Nov. 1, 1973.)

Americans

I have a strong abiding faith in the good judgment of the American people. When alerted to dangers to their government, they respond. (Nov. 8, 1965.)

Busing

There should be no forced busing of schoolchildren great distances from their homes to achieve racial balance. (Jan. 25, 1972.)

Student Radicals

The previous administration did not implement the legislation to withhold funds from those students who are involved in campus riots. It is our general impression that these militants, small in number, are really using fascist tactics in depriving the rest of the students of the opportunity to get an education. The whole approach of the administration will be aimed at this fascist group that want to deprive students of an opportunity to get an education. (March 8, 1969.)

Vice-Presidency

The constitutional duties of a Vice-President are few, and his statutory duties, while numerous, do not really define his role. It is true and cynical to say it all up by saying the Vice-President does whatever the President wants him to do, and no more. I have a different idea. I hope a broader one. I believe I can be a ready conciliator and calm communicator between the White House and Capitol Hill, between the re-election mandate of the Republican President and the equally emphatic mandate of the Democratic 93d Congress. I believe I can do this—not because I know much about the Congress of the United States and the President of the United States as well as intimately as anybody who has known both for a quarter century. (Nov. 1, 1973.)

Richard Nixon

We must, as a nation, elevate the moral and ethical attitudes of our people. I am sure that our new chief executive will be deeply concerned with the moral tone not only of the presidency but of the nation. Above all, he will seek to lead, not to dictate. (Dec. 4, 1968.)

I believe President Nixon, like Abraham Lincoln, is a man uniquely suited to serve our nation in a time of crisis. Every action taken by Mr. Nixon since he took the oath of office as President bears out the confidence, the feeling of trust I have in the man who now leads this nation. (Feb. 10, 1969.)

Executive Branch

In my judgment, today we find an erosion of the power and prestige of the legislative branch, a change of the intended direction of the judiciary and an awesome buildup of strength and use of this power in the executive arm. There is a growing apprehension that there is a potential and real danger in the burgeoning power of the federal government's executive branch. (Nov. 8, 1966.)

Congress

Congress is often the scapegoat for the sins of American society because Congress is the people in microcosm. (June 8, 1968.)

Gerald Ford

I am a Ford, not a Lincoln. (Dec. 6, 1973.)

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Mme. Tussaud's Removes Nixon

LONDON, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Madame Tussaud's wax museum today removed President Nixon's figure from its grand hall of world statesmen and placed it in storage.

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No Immunity Deal Involved In Resignation, Jaworski Says

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—The Watergate special prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, stated after President Nixon's resignation speech last night that no deals had been made or offered to give the President immunity from prosecution after he leaves office.

"There has been no agreement or understanding of any sort between the President or his representatives and the special prosecutor relating in any way to the President's resignation," Mr. Jaworski said in a statement issued by his office.

The statement, and the fact that Mr. Nixon made no mention of the immunity issue in his address to the nation, left unresolved the question of whether Mr. Nixon might be indicted and brought to trial for crimes involved in the Watergate scandal.

Mr. Jaworski's statement said: "The special prosecutor's office was not asked for any such

[immunity] agreement or understanding and offered none."

"Not... in Any Way"

"Although I was informed of the President's decision this afternoon," Mr. Jaworski's statement yesterday said, "my office did not participate in any way in the President's decision to resign."

Mr. Jaworski met with Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the White House chief of staff, earlier yesterday in a session said to have been held for the purpose of informing the special prosecutor of what Mr. Nixon would be doing later in the evening.

The meeting did not take place in the White House, presumably because Mr. Jaworski's visit would have aroused speculation.

Earlier yesterday, there were moves in both houses of Congress to grant Mr. Nixon immunity from prosecution, but they failed for lack of support.

Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., and Rep. John Buchanan, R-Ala., introduced resolutions that would have expressed the "sense" of Congress that Mr. Nixon should not be subject to prosecution on leaving office.

Many members took the position that on resignation Mr. Nixon should be liable for prosecution, with the rights of any other citizen, and that Congress should leave it to the courts to decide the legal issues.

Subordinates' Penalties

There was also the sentiment that Mr. Nixon should not be granted immunity while his former subordinates were in, or facing, prison.

Yet others agreed with Sen. Brooke, who said: "Stepping down from the nation's highest office and sparing the nation a long and painful trial would be sufficient punishment."

Starting at noon today, when Mr. Nixon became a private citizen, he was liable to indictment by a grand jury. The Watergate grand jury will continue to hear evidence on the scandal for four more months.

It already has named Mr. Nixon as an unindicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up, for which six former White House aides are to go on trial Sept. 9.

It is possible, now that the issue of presidential immunity no longer exists, that Mr. Nixon



LEAVING THE WHITE HOUSE—Helicopter with Richard Nixon aboard lifting off from White House lawn on Friday.

might appear as witness in the September trial, as well as in other Watergate-related cases.

The events of yesterday left unresolved other questions relating to the Watergate case. Mr. Jaworski was appointed by Mr. Nixon and could be removed by President Ford, but only with the consent of the congressional leadership.

Thus, it might be difficult for Mr. Ford to order Mr. Jaworski to offer immunity to Mr. Nixon if the special prosecutor chose not to do so. According to a member of Mr. Jaworski's staff, the special prosecutor did not consult with congressional leaders when he decided not to offer immunity to Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Nixon's potential legal problems are in at least three areas:

• His possible indictment for conspiracy to obstruct justice in the Watergate cover-up.

• His attempted use of the Internal Revenue Service against his political enemies in an activity that could be a violation of Section 7212 of the Internal Revenue Code, which makes it a felony for anyone "corruptly" to attempt to "obstruct or impede" its administration.

• Potential tax-evasion charges stemming from deficiencies in the personal tax returns that Mr. Nixon filed while serving as the nation's chief executive.

In addition, Mr. Nixon might face the possibility of being charged with crimes committed by the "plumbers," his White House investigative unit, possibly in the area of civil-rights violations.

All problems of potential criminal liability would become moot, however, if Mr. Ford were to pardon Mr. Nixon after assuming the presidency. On taking office, Mr. Ford received the power to grant pardons for any federal crimes that had been committed, whether or not the person involved had been formally charged.

But Mr. Ford cannot pardon Mr. Nixon for civil, as opposed to criminal, actions.

Bonn-Damascus Ties

BONN, Aug. 9 (UPI).—West Germany and Syria have resumed diplomatic relations, nine years after Damascus severed relations in protest against Bonn's exchange of ambassadors with Israel.

Nixon Farewell Speech

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—The text of President Nixon's address to the nation last night:

Good evening. This is the 37th time I have spoken to you from this office, where so many decisions have been made that shape the history of this nation.

Each time I have done so to discuss with you some matter that I believe affected the national interest. In all the decisions I have made in my public life, I have always tried to do what was best for the nation.

Throughout the long and difficult period of Watergate, I have felt it was my duty to persevere, to make every possible effort to complete the term of office to which you elected me.

In the past few days, however, it has become evident to me that I no longer have a strong enough political base in the Congress to justify continuing that effort.

As long as there was such a base, I felt strongly that it was necessary to see the constitutional process through to its conclusion; that to do otherwise would be unfaithful to the spirit of that deliberately difficult process and a dangerously destabilizing precedent for the future.

But with the disappearance of that base, I now believe that the constitutional purpose has been served and there is no longer a need for the process to be prolonged.

I would have preferred to carry through the defense of the Watergate matter, but I would have involved, and my family unanimously urged me to do so.

But the interest of the nation must always come before any personal considerations. From the discussions I have had with congressional and other leaders, I have concluded that because of the Watergate matter, I might not have the support of the Congress that I would consider necessary to back the very difficult decisions and carry out the duties of this office the way the interest of the nation would require.

I have never been a quitter. To leave office before my term is completed is abhorrent to every instinct in my body. But as President I must put the interest of America first.

America needs a full-time president and a full-time Congress, particularly at this time with problems that we face at home and abroad. To con-

tinue the fight through the months ahead for my personal vindication would almost totally absorb the time and attention of both the President and the Congress in a period when our entire focus should be on the great issues of peace abroad and prosperity without inflation at home.

Therefore, I shall resign the presidency effective at noon tomorrow.

Vice-President Ford will be sworn in as President at that hour, in this office.

As I recall the high hopes for America with which we began this second term, I feel a great sadness that I will not be here in this office, working in your behalf to achieve those hopes in the next 2 1/2 years.

But in turning over direction of the government to Vice-President Ford, I know, as I told the nation when I nominated him for that office 10 months ago, that the leadership of America will be in good hands.

In passing this office to the Vice-President, I also do so with the profound sense of the weight of responsibility that will fall on his shoulders tomorrow, and, therefore, of the understanding, the patience, the cooperation he will need from all Americans.

As he assumes that responsibility, he will deserve the help and the support of all of us. As we look to the future, the first essential is to begin healing the wounds of this nation, to put the bitterness and divisions of the recent period behind us, and to rediscover those shared ideals that lie at the heart of our strength and unity as a great and as a free people.

By taking this action, I hope that I will have hastened the start of that process of healing which is so desperately needed in America.

I regret deeply any injuries that may have been done in the course of the events that led to this decision.

I would say only that if some of my judgments were wrong—and some were wrong—they were made in what I believed at the time to be in the best interests of the nation.

To those who have stood with me during these past difficult months—to my family, my friends, the many others who joined in supporting my cause because they believed it was right—I will be eternally grateful for your support.

And to those who have not felt able to give me your sup-



President Nixon announcing resignation on television

port, let me say, I leave with no bitterness towards those who have opposed me, because all of us, in the final analysis, have been concerned with the good of the country, however our judgments might differ.

So, let us all now join together in affirming that common commitment and in helping our new President succeed for the benefit of all Americans.

I shall leave this office with regret at not completing my term, but with gratitude at the privilege of serving as your President for the past 5 1/2 years. These years have been a momentous time in the history of our nation and the world. They have been a time of achievement in which we can all be proud, achievements that represent the shared efforts of the administration, the Congress and the people.

But the challenges ahead are equally great, and they, too, will require the support and the efforts of the Congress and the people, working in cooperation with the new administration.

We have ended America's longest war, but in the work of securing a lasting peace in the world, the goals ahead are even more far-reaching and more difficult. We must complete a structure of peace, so that it will be said of this generation, our generation of Americans, by the people of all nations, not only that we ended our war, but that we prevented future wars.

We have unlocked the doors that for a quarter of a century stood between the United States and the People's Republic of China. We must now insure that the one-quarter of the world's people who live in the People's Republic of China will be and remain our friends, not our enemies.

In the Middle East, 100 million people in Arab countries, many of whom have considered us their enemy for nearly 20 years, now look on us as their friends.

We must continue to build on that friendship, so that peace can settle at last over the Middle East, and so that the cradle of civilization will not become its grave.

Together with the Soviet Union, we have made the crucial breakthrough that have begun the process of limiting nuclear arms. But we must set as our goal not just limiting, but reducing, and finally destroying, these terrible weapons, so that they cannot destroy civilization, and so that the threat of nuclear war will no longer hang over the world and the people.

We have opened a new relationship with the Soviet Union. We must continue to develop and expand that new relationship so that the two strongest nations of the world will live together in cooperation rather than confrontation.

Around the world, in Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Middle East, there are millions of people who live in terrible poverty, even starvation. We must keep as our goal turning away from production for war and expanding production for peace, so that people everywhere on this earth can at last look forward in their children's time, if not in our own time, to having the necessities for a decent life.

Here in America, we are fortunate that most of our people have not only the blessings of liberty but also the means to live full, good, and by the world's standards, even abundant lives.

We must press on, however, to a goal of not only more and better jobs, but of full opportunity for every American, and with what we are striving so hard right now to achieve, prosperity without inflation.

For more than a quarter of a century of public life, I have shared the turbulent history of this period. I have fought what I believed in. I have to the best of my ability discharged those duties, and those responsibilities, that I entrusted to me.

Sometimes I have succeeded, sometimes I have failed, but always I have taken heart from what Theodore Roosevelt said about the man in arena, "whose face is marked with sweat and blood, who strives valiantly, who comes short again and again, who is not without error and shortcoming, but who does actually strive to do the deeds, who knows great enthusiasms, the great devotions, who spends himself, a worthy cause, who at the best knows in the end triumphs of high achievement and who, at the worst, if he fails, at least falls while daring greatly."

I pledge to you tonight, long as I have a breath in my body, I shall continue to work for the great causes which I have been dedicated throughout my years as a congressman, a senator, a Vice President and President: a cause of peace not just America but among all nations, prosperity, justice and opportunity for all our people.

There is one cause above to which I have been devoted, and to which I shall always be devoted, as long as I live: the cause of America. When I first took the oath of office as President, 5 1/2 years ago, I made this sacred commitment: to consecrate my office, my energies and all wisdom I can summon to the cause of peace among nations.

I have done my very best all the days since to be true to that pledge. As a result of these efforts, I am confident that the world is a safer place today, not only for the people of America, but for the people of all nations. And that of our children have a better chance than before of living in peace rather than dying in war.

This more than anything, what I hoped to achieve if I sought the presidency: more than anything, is the hope that my legacy to you, to our country, as I leave the presidency.

To have served in this office is to have formed a very personal sense of kinship with every American. In leaving it, I do so with this prayer: may God's grace be with you in all the days ahead.

Nixon Audience Rated Biggest

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (UPI).—President Nixon's resignation speech last night probably had the largest television audience in U.S. history, according to the National Broadcasting Co.

The NBC research department estimated that 130 million Americans watched some part of the President's 11-minute resignation broadcast on the three commercial networks and on public broadcasting.

According to the last census, there are about 211 million Americans in the United States.

The telecast of the first man setting foot on the moon on July 20, 1969, had been the previously most-watched show with an estimated 125 million persons viewing the event in the United States.

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Urd Strike Since Wednesday

Region of Southern Lebanon
Raided Again by Israeli Jets

TEL AVIV, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Israeli planes today attacked a camp and two houses used by Palestinian guerrillas as a supply depot and concentration point in southern Lebanon, Israeli military command said.

The jets struck at 1200 GMT in an area near the village of Jaba el-Pukhar, about six miles north of the Israeli-Lebanon border, the command related. It said that they attacked 15 minutes before returning to their base.

No damage reports from the

raid were available, a command spokesman said.

"The tent encampment and the buildings are known to serve the guerrillas in this sector as supply and concentration points," he said.

Israelis call the region "Fatahland," an area of southern Lebanon where guerrillas have been concentrated for several years. It has been assaulted repeatedly by Israeli air and ground strikes. The term "Fatahland" derives from el-Fatah, the biggest of the Palestinian guerrilla organizations.

Today's raid was the third into the region in three days. There were two on Wednesday, within 24 hours after guerrillas kidnapped four Israeli villagers from Majdal Shams in the occupied Golan Heights of Syria. One of the abduction victims has since been returned, but Israel said today that it does not know where the three others are.

The Israeli command said that the kidnapping victims had been taken to the two houses attacked in today's assault.

In Beirut, the Lebanese Defense Ministry said that eight Phantom and Skyhawk fighter-bombers of the Israeli Air Force attacked farm areas in south Lebanon for six minutes and set fire to three vacant houses while damaging others today.

A communiqué from the ministry said that there were no casualties, but Palestinian guerrilla sources said that an unidentified number of Lebanese civilians were injured.

Are Killed
Is UN Plane
falls in Syria

BEIRUT, Aug. 9 (NYT)—A United Nations plane crashed in Syria today after an alleged clash between Syrian ground forces and Israeli jet fighters.

Nine persons on board, six passengers and three crew members, were killed.

Israelis today at UN headquarters in New York, a source declined to be identified, said that Syrian authorities admitted the plane had been shot down by mistake by Syrian anti-aircraft or missile fire.

According to an official Syrian statement, the twin-engine Carib aircraft crashed at Dimas, 15 miles west of Damascus, on the road to Beirut.

The statement, issued by the UN Aviation Department in Damascus, said that a number of Israeli fighter planes had violated Syrian air space after conducting air raids inside Lebanese territory and were intercepted by Syrian ground defenses.

The UN aircraft happened to be flying in the area when the clash was under way, the announcement said. It added that commission of inquiry has been formed to investigate the cause of the crash.

This was the first Syrian-Israeli military encounter since a truce was established on the Golan Heights May 29 under the UN disengagement agreement.

U.S. House Votes
Bill to Expand
India Ocean Base

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—A \$123-million expansion of a Navy installation on an atoll in the Indian Ocean was approved by the House of Representatives today despite contentions that it could trigger a U.S.-Soviet naval race in the area.

The money for expanding the harbor on Diego Garcia to accommodate aircraft-carrier task forces and for enlarging the airstrip and fuel-tank yards was approved as part of a \$2-billion military construction bill, which was then passed, 323 to 30, and sent to the Senate.

Israel Denies Report
Egypt, Libya Said
to Reach Truce
in War of Words

TEL AVIV, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—An Israeli Army spokesman tonight denied that any of its aircraft were involved in the downing of a UN plane.

The Syrian statement that the UN plane was shot down while it was carrying out a mission to deliver anti-aircraft missiles to the area is a complete fabrication, a spokesman said. No such incident took place, he added.

Israeli planes were involved in an attack against guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon, a spokesman said.

Sadat Suggests
Changes in Single
Party's Structure

CAIRO, Aug. 9 (AP)—President Anwar Sadat has recommended some changes in Egypt's only political party with a view to liberalizing its structure and making it more democratic.

His recommendations, in a 7,000-word paper, to be studied at regional and local centers during the next two months, was distributed by the Middle East News Agency for release today.

As President, Mr. Sadat is also head of the ruling party, the Arab Socialist Union.

However, he said the party would still remain the country's legal party and the changes did not mean the establishment of other political parties, which were abolished in Egypt following the 1952 revolution which ousted the monarchy.

Hail Damages Tashkent

MOSCOW, Aug. 9 (UPI)—The first hailstorm to hit Tashkent in 100 years this week flattened 10,000 trees, shattered windows and snapped trolleybus wires, Tass reported.

Spanish Prince Presides at Cabinet Meeting on Economy

MADRID, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Acting chief of state Prince Juan Carlos today presided at a cabinet meeting which he had called in-

to session to deal with economic matters.

The meeting was held at the Pardo Palace, the residence of



STREET SCENE—A mother and child make their way through one of the many villages flooded for almost two months in Bangladesh. The death toll exceeds 2,000.

On Hunger Strike Awaiting Trial

2 Americans in Calcutta Jail Stir Tensions

By Bernard Weinraub

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9 (NYT)—Two young Americans, who have been in a Calcutta prison for more than a year, are on a hunger strike while awaiting a trial that has stirred tensions between the United States and India.

The case, which has political overtones, is set to be heard with in the next few weeks, and involves allegations that the two men were spies. Both Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the U.S. Ambassador, Daniel Moynihan, are involved in the tangled case.

The defendants are Richard Harcus, 27, an Army veteran, and Anthony A. Fletcher, 30, a graduate of San Francisco State University. The two men, who lived in San Francisco, have listed their occupations as taxi

drivers. Both men deny the spying allegations, and defense lawyers involved in the case claim that the two were actually seeking to smuggle narcotics out of India and that the espionage charges were unfounded.

To American officials, the detention of the two men for nearly 16 months in Calcutta's Meak Presidency Jail, is a source of deepening anger. "These guys have been held this long without a trial, without charges against them," said one senior American official. "It's an outrage."

Indian officials decline to discuss the specific allegations against the two prisoners, but have made it clear that the men face charges under the Official Secrets Act, a measure that deals with spying, conspiracy and acts that are "prejudicial to the safety or interest of the state."

A Calcutta judge is set to rule soon on a defense plea that the upcoming trial be held in open court. Virtually all cases under the Official Secrets Act are closed to the public. If convicted, the two men probably face 14-year prison sentences each.

Both prisoners have been on a hunger strike since June in protest against their detention and in an effort to open the trial to the public. The two men are said to have lost about 20 pounds each and are being force fed through nasal tubes.

The facts of the case are bizarre. At about 3 a.m. on April 26, 1973, Indian security men seized Mr. Harcus, who was swimming in a "prohibited area" off Calcutta's Hooghly River. Mr. Harcus was wearing scuba diving equipment. His companion, Mr. Fletcher, was later arrested at the Waverly Hotel in downtown Calcutta.

Deadlock Continues at Geneva
In Negotiations Over Cyprus

GENEVA, Aug. 9 (UPI)—The British, Greek and Turkish foreign ministers failed today to break a deadlock in negotiations for a Cyprus peace settlement, conference delegates said tonight.

"The situation does not look too good," a delegate said.

British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan said, however, that there would be another meeting tomorrow morning, a session that would bring into the negotiations Cyprus's President Glafkos Clerides, a Greek Cypriot.

"There is movement, but whether it is acceptable or not remains to be seen," Mr. Callaghan said.

Conference officials said that this was a reference to Turkey's new demand that, before political negotiations begin, Greece accept the principle of dividing Cyprus into Greek and Turkish regions with autonomous administrations.

Mr. Callaghan, as well as Greek Foreign Minister George Mavros, said that the conference was also awaiting the arrival from Cyprus of details of the demarcation line between Greek and Turkish forces, a line arranged earlier today.

Mr. Mavros and Mr. Clerides said today that they reject any start to the political negotiations before Turkey respects the Cyprus cease-fire agreements of July 22 and July 30.

The Turkish demand for an ethnic division of Cyprus was voiced in Ankara today by Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit. He said that Turkey would refuse to start political talks until Greece accepted the idea of dividing the disputed island into Greek and Turkish Cypriot regions.

Mr. Callaghan, Turkish Foreign Minister Tuzan Gunes and Mr. Mavros had experts working

throughout the day to try to cement the truce.

Mr. Mavros's demand for Turkish respect of the July 22 and July 30 cease-fire agreements was made in a meeting with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, conference officials said.

Mr. Waldheim, who arrived to check on progress at the peace talks, also met with Mr. Callaghan, for lunch.

"Once Turkey respects the cease-fire, we are ready to make a conscious effort to seek a solution to the Cyprus problem," President Clerides said on arrival today.

He was followed into Geneva by Cyprus's Vice-President Denktash, who echoed Turkish Premier Ecevit's demand for two autonomous administrations on the island.

President Clerides, however, rejected the proposal.

"Any solution designed to keep the Greek and Turkish communities apart and separate them will not serve the cause of peace in Cyprus," he said.

Soviet Role Denied

ATHENS, Aug. 9 (UPI)—The Greek government today denied new reports that the Soviet Union had offered military or other kind of support to Greece on the Cyprus issue.

"None of the reports on the Soviet stand relates to reality," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "On the contrary, it could be categorically stated that the Soviet Union's real actions until today rather served the Turkish position on the problem."

The announcement was issued shortly after Soviet Ambassador Igor Yezov called on Premier Constantine Karamanlis and delivered a message from Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, congratulating Mr. Karamanlis on the assumption of his duties.

Turk Is Happy

Turkey's Col. Neshih Chakar said the agreement was "a good basis for final security zones" and added, "I am happy this is finished."

The agreement was signed at 1 p.m., and Canadian Col. Clay Beattie of the UN said he would be going to Geneva with it within hours to present it at the tripartite talks there, which resumed yesterday.

Col. Chakar was asked if the agreement meant an end to the weeklong advance by Turkish troops on the island. "Our forces have stopped all forward movement," said Col. Chakar. "Any fighting has been behind Turkish lines."

Cyprus Demarcation Lines
Agreed Upon by All Parties

NICOSIA, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Army representatives from Greece, Turkey, Britain and the United Nations today signed an agreement on the demarcation of Turkish and Greek Cypriot forces.

The smiles and handshakes at the ceremony contrasted with the heavy fighting 26 hours earlier on the "green line" dividing Greek and Turkish communities. No fighting was heard in Nicosia today.

The agreement was sent to the peace talks on Cyprus being held in Geneva, according to Col. Jerry Hunter, a Briton. "Any release of the contents of this agreement will come from Geneva," Col. Hunter said.

Ulster Date
Looses Wave
Of Violence

Internment Policy
Began 3 Years Ago

BELFAST, Aug. 9 (AP)—Violence swept across Northern Ireland today as Catholic extremists marked the third anniversary of the mass internment of suspected guerrillas with a surge of bombings, gunfire and rioting.

Storm centers of the trouble, the most concerted outbreaks of violence in the British province in weeks, were the Catholic quarters in Belfast, Londonderry and the border town of Newry, army headquarters reported.

A 24-year-old Protestant was found shot dead in Belfast early today, apparently slain by terrorists.

Another man was seriously wounded when gunmen fired at his east Belfast home before dawn, police reported.

Gunmen Wounded

The army said it wounded two gunmen in clashes in Belfast. The wounded guerrillas were dragged to safety down alleyways by comrades, the army said.

Britain's controversial policy of internment without trial, primarily aimed at Catholics when it was launched in 1971, and it has remained an emotional issue with the Catholic community ever since.

Since then, the number held in Long Kesh internment camp has grown to more than 800. Hundreds more have been jailed by the courts for bombings, riot and murder.



CURB YOUR DOG—Signs like this have started to appear in the streets of Cannes. If the dog can't read, his owner can and it is he who will be liable to a fine if the dog is not properly trained. The sign reads: Pollution forbidden—decree of July 10, 1971.

Economic Self-Reliance Seen
As New Puerto Rican Outlook

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 9 (NYT)—A mood of economic self-reliance appears to have overtaken Puerto Rico as changing local conditions and increasing competition from Caribbean neighbors make inroads on the island's traditions.

Advocates of statehood for Puerto Rico were overwhelmingly defeated in gubernatorial elections almost two years ago. Washington granted the island commonwealth status in 1952.

Puerto Rico's governor, Rafael Hernandez Colon, has made it clear that while he wishes to make the island less dependent on the United States, he also expects it to retain common citizenship, a common defense, common market and common currency with the United States.

Testifying before a joint commonwealth-federal group, the governor urged more home control in such areas as world trade, immigration control, communications and transportation. He also urged exemption from federal laws on labor and environmental control.

Key Purchases

Meanwhile, Puerto Rico has acquired or is awaiting approval from Washington on purchases of key U.S.-owned enterprises. Last month, Puerto Rico purchased the Puerto Rico Telephone Co. from the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. Still awaiting approval are the acquisition of three shipping lines that serve the island—Sea Land Service, Sea Train Transport and Trans-American Trailer Transport.

Funds for the acquisitions total \$700 million, with another \$1.3 billion for expansion and improvements.

Former Gov. Luis Ferré, an industrialist, termed the expenditures "highly dangerous" in view of Puerto Rico's \$85 million budget deficit. Its first step is achieving commonwealth status in 1992.

"We're helping ITT drop a hot potato," said Luis Sanchez-Bertré, the acting director of the University of Puerto Rico's Consumer Research Center.

Saigon Says Hanoi's Troops
Push Offensive in Highlands

SAIGON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Heavy fighting continued in the Central Highlands near the Cambodian border for the fifth consecutive day yesterday as North Vietnamese forces launched fresh attacks against a strategic South Vietnamese base, the Saigon command announced.

President Nguyen Van Thieu, meanwhile, ordered a military alert throughout South Vietnam to combat a possible Communist offensive in response to the resignation of President Nixon.

A communiqué said Communist-led forces mounted day and night attacks against the Plei Me ranger camp, 210 miles northeast of Saigon and 20 miles from the Cambodian border. More than 200 artillery shells hit the camp.

Initial reports listed 28 North Vietnamese troops killed and a government ranger wounded, the command said.

South Vietnamese officers said the attacks against Plei Me appear to be aimed at gaining control of the base, then pushing eastward to cut Highway 14 and pose a direct threat to the Central Highlands capital and II Corps headquarters at Pleiku, 25 miles to the north. Highway 14 links Pleiku with other key government cities and military bases in the lower Central Highlands including Ban Me Thuot.

Italian Leaders
Attend Funeral
Of Bomb Victims

BOLOGNA, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Government leaders today joined a crowd estimated by police at 70,000 to pay their respects at funeral services for victims of a train bombing linked to neo-Nazi guerrillas.

Antonio Cardinal Poma, Archbishop of Bologna, celebrated a requiem mass in the Basilica of San Petronio for 10 of the 12 persons killed in the bombing.

President Giovanni Leone and Premier Mariano Rumor, with other political leaders, sat near the altar of the church, in front of which were placed the 10 coffins.

The crowd packed the basilica and overflowed into Bologna's main square, Piazza Maggiore. Authorities called out more than 1,000 police reinforcements to guard against violence, but they reported no incidents.

Authorities said earlier today they have released one of three alleged members of the neo-Fascist Ordine Nero arrested as suspects in the bombing of the Rome-Munich express Sunday as it traveled through a tunnel under the Apennines between Florence and Bologna.

Prosecutors Ask
Jail for Former
Seoul President

SEOUL, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—Court-martial prosecutors today demanded that former President Yun Bo Sun and the Most Rev. Daniel Choi, the Catholic bishop of Wouju, be jailed for 15 years for alleged involvement in a student-led plot to overthrow the government, the Defense Ministry announced.

The military prosecution also called for 15-year terms for two other prominent government critics—Presbyterian Pastor Pak Hyong Kyu and Yonsei University Prof. Kim Dong Kil.

They demanded a 10-year sentence for Yonsei University's dean of theology, Kim Chan Kook.

All had been charged with instigating a rebellion and violating a pre-idential emergency decree in April cracking down on a clandestine student group that allegedly plotted violent uprisings to topple the government and bring in Communist rule.

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Acting Spanish Chief of State Prince Juan Carlos (right) chairing cabinet meeting.

The Nixon Resignation

Most historic acts have something of the thunderbolt about them—the sudden rending of the heavens and the roar that leaves men stunned and silent. The events of Aug. 8 in the United States; the rumors and reports that built up to their climax in the evening had another quality, permitting what is probably the largest audience ever assembled in America to gather before their radios and television screens to hear and see the strangely flawed man they had twice elected to their highest office make the great renunciation.

It was not an act of contrition. Richard Nixon spoke with grace and dignity, but he admitted only wrong judgments and ascribed his resignation to the loss of his "political base in Congress." To a nation which has seen both the statuesque statesman and followed the tracks made by feet of clay along the Oval Office tapes, which knew that the House was certain to impeach, and the Senate to convict Mr. Nixon of "high crimes and misdemeanors," his last public address as President hardly covered the whole, amazing story of his administration.

That story will still be in the public eye and the popular mind for years to come. Watergate is not wrapped up and stowed away in the National Archives with the resignation of its chief protagonist; it will be argued and discussed, brought out in trials and in investigations for years to come. And what Mr. Nixon's role will be in these subsequent developments—witness or defendant, in mere debate or in the courts—remains to be seen.

Nevertheless, the resignation of Richard Nixon does mean that the White House will not be directly concerned or principally preoccupied with Watergate, to the detriment of the nation's government. Indeed, the White House itself, using that name to signify the presidential household, will be profoundly altered, from that curious citadel in which Mr. Nixon immured himself among his praetorians. There is every reason to believe that the remoteness of Mr. Nixon's presidency—whether at the end of Pennsylvania Avenue, at

Camp David, Key Biscayne or San Clemente—is now ended with the advent of Gerald Ford, more open, less complex, less shaped by conflict, to that office.

Mr. Ford has his own grave problems, even apart from those which inevitably confront the President. He is the first man in American history to attain the summit of political power without ever having stood before the people in a national election. As Vice-President he succeeded a man who had resigned to escape conviction on a felony; as President, he inherits an almost equally onerous legacy, as well as the accomplishments of his predecessor.

The new President has promised—and Henry Kissinger is his guarantee—to support those foreign policies which were Mr. Nixon's greatest asset, and, without the distractions of Watergate at the center of foreign policy, there is arising a new consensus, unknown at least since Vietnam, that promises well for American influence for peace. It is too much to hope that a similar consensus can be created on all domestic issues, but congressional respect for Gerald Ford, and public relief at the prospect of a new and untarnished administration offer President Ford a great opportunity.

The American presidency has known many crises and unprecedented events over the past generation—President Franklin D. Roosevelt's third term (as well as his New Deal); his death during a great war; President Truman's accession, as a virtual unknown in time of global chaos; President Eisenhower's inauguration as the first Republican President in two decades; President Kennedy's assassination; President Johnson's refusal—because of unrest over Vietnam—to run again after his landslide victory in 1964. In all of these, the Constitution and its system held firm. And it did again, on Thursday night, when new precedents were set in perhaps the most serious domestic crisis the United States has known in our time. It was a night of sadness, yet it was also a night of victory for America.

From The New York Times

The resignation of Richard M. Nixon, 37th President of the United States and the first to leave office under threat of impeachment, comes as a tragic climax to the sordid history of misuse of the presidential office that has been unfolding before the eyes of a shocked American public for the last two years.

Twice elevated to the nation's chief magistracy by electoral majorities that viewed him as an exemplar of stern rectitude in public life, Mr. Nixon announced on Thursday night his intention to resign following the production of incontrovertible evidence that he had indeed been criminally guilty of obstruction of justice and abuse of the powers of his great office. He has decided to step down from the presidency only as it has become unmistakably clear within the last few days that the new and additional evidence he made public (after the Supreme Court had ordered him to hand it over to a federal judge) had insured an overwhelming vote of impeachment in the House of Representatives and his almost certain conviction by the Senate.

Thus Mr. Nixon's act of resignation cannot be said to have been in that honorable tradition of public officials who have abjured office when they felt their honor had been sullied, but with the hope and intention of resuming political power when and if their reputations had been cleared. Mr. Nixon cannot rationally have such hope. His resignation at this point was to forestall and frustrate the constitutional procedure of impeachment which had begun earlier this year and was steadily moving forward to its inexorable end.

Not even the strongest opponents of Mr. Nixon can rejoice in the tragedy that has befallen him. Certainly he who have been among his most persistent critics take no joy in his personal disaster. But all Americans who maintain their belief in a government of laws rather than of men must be thankful that it has survived this extraordinary trauma in strength and with honor.

Mr. Nixon's presidency was surely not without its positive accomplishments, especially in the arena of foreign affairs. Mr. Nixon, whose political career was founded on virulent opposition not merely to anything that could be made to

look like Communism but to any effort to move toward reconciliation of the Western and Communist worlds, was the President under whom the policy of détente with both the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China was pushed further than any other president had dared to go since World War II. While the crucial question of limitation of armaments and many other facets of foreign policy are in less than satisfactory condition, the United States is in generally better relationship with the rest of the world, including its own allies, than when Mr. Nixon assumed office five and a half years ago.

The domestic record, on the contrary, has little to commend it. With inflation the worst in modern times, Mr. Nixon leaves the American economy in a shambles; during his presidency he clearly had no idea what to do about it. In virtually every other crucial area of domestic life—from race relations to social policy to environmental quality—Mr. Nixon's accomplishments have been largely negative. In terms of public morality, the record of the President and his immediate entourage has, obviously, been abysmal.

But his accomplishments, or his failure of accomplishment, are the least important part of the saga of Richard M. Nixon. What is important is that here was a man who failed his public trust. Never before in American history has there been such a failure at so high a level. This is the sorrow and the tragedy.

Historians and students of human psychology will long ponder Mr. Nixon's mind and motives to try to understand why this intelligent, pragmatic man followed courses of action that produced his own downfall and turned honor to ashes. At the moment, it is clear only that he destroyed himself by senseless acts in an election he could not lose, wasted his opportunities for lasting achievement and ended by consciously and continually deceiving members of his own staff and his most loyal political supporters.

When one can have only pity for Mr. Nixon today, one can have pride in the institutions that have proved strong and resilient enough successfully to surmount the most severe internal crises and the most insidious internal danger to have threatened this great republic of ours in more than 100 years.

responsibility of innumerable people and numerous institutions that combined to assert that 1) there was (and is) a norm of official behavior that is recognized and respected by all Americans and 2) the President's departure from this norm was sufficiently gross and calculated to require an extraordinary and unprecedented remedy.

Cataclysmic as it is, this dénouement and the events which led to it can in no way be said to compromise the whole story of the Nixon presidency. There are many positive achievements to be noted and analyzed, and there were also many substantive failures that brought Mr. Nixon down.

In an important and wholly legitimate way, Mr. Ford is entitled to take as his mandate the continuation of that part of Mr. Nixon's policy and program which has not been discredited by the events and disclosures which led to Mr. Nixon's departure from office. That there has been an overwhelming public judgment against Richard Nixon is indisputable, even without the formal test of impeachment and Senate trial. His party leaders in Congress told him as much earlier this week. But it will be important in the weeks and months ahead not to confuse Mr. Nixon's repudiation with a repudiation of the electoral will he could have fulfilled had he been as faithful to the rule of the law as he professed himself to be. Gerald Ford, of course, is free to be his own man and to make of his presidency what he will. But we would suggest that abruptly as he comes to the office, he also comes to it with a valuable legacy: at no time in the country's history has the standard of acceptable conduct of the presidency been so clearly defined or so widely subscribed to. This standard will now be Mr. Ford's to uphold and enforce. In this particular duty he will have unparalleled and unprecedented public support.



'Remember, You Heard It Here First.'

The Irony of History

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In the long ironic history of America, events have kept unfolding contrary to the expectation of its greatest leaders and thinkers, but seldom has there been such an example of the irony and incongruity of political life as the case of Richard Milhous Nixon, who resigned the presidency.

The journalists have now written his political obituary and passed him on to the historians—who will probably treat him more kindly—but he remains a tragic figure of contradictions, and will have to be left in the end to the dramatists, novelists, and psychologists.

There is something uncanny about the twists and accidents of this fantastic story, which may even baffle the mystery writers: The piece of tell-tale white tape placed, the wrong way on the Watergate doors; the almost accidental discovery, in a throw-away question by a minor attorney, that the rooms had been bugged and the conversations recorded; the sudden appearance of two superb young reporters on The Washington Post; the appointment of two stern judges to hear the case; the astonishing decision to raise, launder, and conceal campaign funds that were not really needed.

Assumed the Worst
Constantly, the President and his men seemed to create the things they feared the most, by assuming the worst in everybody. Nixon's intent all along, he has explained, was to protect and strengthen the presidency, but the result was to weaken it and revive the confidence and authority of Congress.

He set an electronic trap to gather evidence for the prosecution of his enemies, and produced instead evidence for his own impeachment and conviction.

He campaigned for the presidency on a platform of law and order, appealing for a "new morality" and the end of "permissiveness" and was brought down by the disorder, lawlessness, and moral squalor of his triumphant team.

He blamed his plight on his political enemies in the press and Congress, and asked the people to trust him and believe he had told the truth, but he didn't even trust his own aides or lawyers, and was finally repudiated by most of his own supporters and by a Supreme Court that included four of his own appointees.

There seems no end to the irony of this drama, and so many odd and unexpected revelations and punishments have come about that it almost sustains the moral interpretation of history. The men who gave their loyalty to him rather than to their oath of office, hoping for personal success through their association with his power, were destroyed in the process—and they will never be the same even if he pardons them.

Even the man he admired the most and hoped might succeed him in the White House, John Connally of Texas, finds himself in the ironical position of being abandoned by his old friends in the Democratic party, rejected by his new colleagues in the Republican party, and under indictment in the courts.

In his first inaugural address, Nixon said that perhaps the greatest crisis he faced upon taking office was "a crisis of the spirit" in America. And after he had won a second term by the largest margin in the history of the presidency, his administration summed up its achievement of the past:

"Perhaps his greatest achievement," the administration said of Nixon, "was his success in helping the nation find an answer of the spirit within itself. In the past four years, a new sense of calm and confidence has begun to grow up in America. A nation that had grown skeptical, acerbic, and pessimistic, has begun to trust its institutions again... a nation that had become divid-

ed, with a waning sense of common purpose, has begun to pull itself back together..."

John Ehrlichman made this theme more specific on Sept. 7, 1972. "After the history of this first term is written and you look back," he said, "you're going to see that, compared to other administrations or by any other standard, you'd want to apply, that it has been an extraordinarily clean, corruption-free administration, because the President insists on that."

Nevertheless, perhaps the greatest irony of all is that the nation has come out of this nightmare reasonably united. By his tragic blunders, and lonely conspiracies, Nixon has finally kept his promise to the little girl with the sign in Ohio. He has brought us together, not for his leadership and his tactics, but against them.

It has been a terrible time, and but for this extraordinary com-

bination of accidental disclosures, it might have been much worse, but the long agony has not been without its advantages. It took a civil war to get rid of slavery, two apocalyptic world wars to put American power behind peace and order in the world, a wasting economic depression to reform the social structure of America, and Vietnam and Watergate to bring executive presidential power under control.

There will be reforms now that will change campaign financing, protect the privacy of our people, control the presumptions and power of White House officials, and bring the public's business more into the open. Nothing has been solved, but everything has been changed in subtle ways, and for the better.

The tragedy has been Nixon, and the essence of the tragedy is that he was not faithful to his better instincts, or even to his trusting friends.

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A Distorted Mirror

By C.L. Sulzberger

ATHENS—The astonishing thing is that Richard Nixon was keenly aware of the importance of strong, moral leadership but that he paradoxically, he never seemed to apply to himself those standards he saw as necessary for others.

Thus, I can recall his telling me (in 1964, during his political exile) that he thought President Lyndon Johnson "dangerously egocentric and power-hungry" and therefore considered imperative "to have enough Republicans in Congress to keep the President from being corrupted by his own power."

When he had returned from the wilderness and moved into the White House, he said to me one day (May 19, 1969): "The real moral crisis in this country is the leadership crisis. The trouble is that the leaders, not the country as a whole, are weak and divided."

"By the leaders I mean the leaders of industry, the bankers, the newspapers. They are irascible and un-understanding. The people as a whole can be led back to some kind of consensus if only the leaders can take hold of themselves."

Then, with particular reference to the Vietnam war and not in respect to an internal situation which then looked rosy, he said: "A great nation sometimes has to act in a great way. Otherwise it destroys its own moral fiber."

I was impressed by these words and by the long-range goals the President told me he had set himself. On Feb. 26, 1970, he said he was trying to lay the groundwork for a period long after he would be out of office (which neither of us, of course, could imagine would come as it did).

He explained he was working on an anti-poverty program that would establish a national minimum wage; that he was drafting plans against pollution; that he wanted to face the world's birth-control problem squarely; that he was working hard on international monetary affairs to avoid frequent currency crises; that he wished to establish a balance of "strategic sufficiency" with Russia and "bring China back into the normal international community."

In a subsequent talk (March 8, 1971), he observed philosophically: "The older a nation and its people become, the more they become conscious of history and also of what is possible." He was referring to Vietnam, from which he was trying to extricate Americans.

He described this as "a war where there are no heroes, only goats. Our people became sick of Vietnam and supported our men there only in order to get them out—after this period of change in mood. Somewhere a great change has taken place."

And, as the war was "ending," he added: "There has never been so great a challenge to U.S. leadership."

Thus, again this word, "leadership," remained constantly on his mind. He went on: "Frankly, I have far more confidence in our people than in the Establishment. The people seem to see the problem in simple terms: 'By golly, we have to do the right thing.'"

Nixon reviewed his ideas on the U.S. destiny, on policy, on his dreams. He said with solemn assurance: "I want the American people to be able to be led by me, or by my successor, along a course that allows us to do what is needed to help the peace in this world."

'My Last Day'

Then he interjected something which sounds extraordinarily strange in the light of events: "I work here as if every day was going to be my last day. My theory is that you should never leave undone something that you will regret not having done when you had the power to do it."

In some kind of distorted mirror, it is all there: The President's crisis in leadership; a great nation not so greatly or destroy its moral fiber; countries become increasingly conscious of their history; the people warrant more confidence than the Establishment. And, finally, every day might be the last; don't leave undone things you might regret.

Everything is reflected, with sometimes stunning accuracy; except for one black spot: The man who gazed into that mirror, had a blinding beam in his eye; he could not perceive his own image in the glass. His role, in the things he often so accurately discerned, was either warped or absent and he did not seem to know it. He lacked the gift so admired by Robert Burns, to see ourselves as others see us.

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Who Belled The Cat And How?

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON—Highly see talks between White House chief of staff Alexander Haig, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, together with extreme delicate planning between H. and three senior Republicans. Congress finally resolved a crucial question of extrajudicial presidential resignation: Would he bell the cat and how?

The simple facts of Richard Nixon's last four days in office filled with emotionally drained details which compelled resignation on Friday, began a telephone call from Haig Kissinger on that fateful Wednesday, July 31.

Haig, trusting no one outside the closed White House inner circle so much as his former boss on the National Security Council staff, gave Kissinger the bare bones details of the informal June 22, 1974, tapes.

Kissinger, too, was appalled. Pressing primary in the cabinet, well as the greatest store of a national and world prestige of a American, Kissinger was humbled by the fact that Haig as a single Republican in the Nixon administration who still could influence over the President.

During the next five days the nation's order, Kissinger approached in highly oblique fashion by powerful Republicans: Would there be some way to the cabinet to bell the cat—inform the President that he or her speedy resignation could a nation be salvaged from a worse ordeal?

The proposal was discarded. "For such a purpose, the cabin did not exist," one cabinet member explained. "There was no Henry."

Kissinger's central role in bell the cat was underscored by the crucial nature of his job. High State Department officials calculated the agonies that might spring from prolonged chaos as the threat to the legitimacy of the U.S. government.

A more subtle problem: The longer it took to bell the cat, the more likely that foreign countries would find it irresistible to exploit the vacuum and, in or diplomatic phrase, "raise the stakes" by 5 per cent in all on negotiations across the board.

So it came down to Kissinger. What he did and how he did may never be known fully. But he fairly lived with the President and Al Haig those last four days.

The aid of Republican congressional leaders was quickly enlisted by Haig. Sen. Barry Goldwater, Sen. Hugh Scott and Sen. John Chafee knew Mr. Nixon well. Haig, the moment Haig met James St. Clair, the President's lawyer, to brief them on the July 22 tapes in the early afternoon Monday, Aug. 5.

Haig's plan was terse at simple: The deadly danger of leaderless America in world politics was being demonstrated. Mr. Nixon in undramatic fashion by Kissinger (the tireless proponent of national "legitimacy") the hard facts of the President's collapse in Congress must be demonstrated to Mr. Nixon by the same way to the congressional leaders.

Haig's advice to the men Congress was sound: He himself had provided the bare facts. Mr. Nixon "with the bark on" He was buttressed in this White House congressional liaison chief William Timmons, who provided Mr. Nixon with the hard facts of the President's collapse in Congress. What Haig needed in Congress. What Haig needed before the cat was proof before the President's eyes that there was no honorable way out except resignation.

Goldwater, Scott and Rhodes were cautioned by Haig: Don't push, be honest and fair, or resignation won't happen.

The three party elders arrive in the Oval Office agreed among themselves that the cat must be a purely Republican affair. As one told us, "Only Republicans could grapple with this disaster that had struck the country and the Republic party."

And so they laid the evidence starkly on Mr. Nixon's desk. The evidence was the word "resignation," which was the word Haig and Kissinger, in playing their own parts in the far more drama, stuck to the bare facts.

The last time he cried, Mr. Nixon told them, was on the death of Dwight Eisenhower. He wept, "no tears" now and "in bloodshed." When the leader left, Mr. Nixon's choice was simply unavoidable.

Haig, Kissinger, Goldwater, Scott, Rhodes. They had performed a horrendous task, unknown in 200 years of American history, and performed it effectively, discreetly and with a certain nobility.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 10, 1899

LONDON—While employed in its duty of protecting the British waters, the H.M.S. Leda, with Lt. Comdr. Vernon Maud in command, found a French boat fishing within the three-mile limit, off Dungeness about midnight on Tuesday. As the boat failed to answer the signal to heave to, the Leda fired a blank cartridge, which the French boat ignored. Ball cartridge was then used, and one of the French crew was killed. Subsequently the boat was captured.

Fifty Years Ago

August 10, 1924

LONDON—Jack Bloomfield failed to last three rounds with Tommy Gibbons at Wembley this afternoon, leaving the ring via the knockout route. The Englishman was outboxed, outpunched, and outclassed throughout the match. The going saved him at the end of the second round, when he went through the ropes for the count of nine, and the third round presented only a question of how Gibbons would elect to finish his man.

مكذبات الأصل

LONDON THEATRE 'Bullshot Crummond' proarious Revival

By John Walker

ON Aug. 9 (LHT).—By a py chance, Low Moan's latest exercise in hilarity, a revival of "Bullshot Crummond," has opened at the same time as a number of other plays. The play, which is a comedy, is a parody on the life of a soldier in the trenches of the First World War. The play is a comedy, and it is a parody on the life of a soldier in the trenches of the First World War.

Louisa Hart
(Lenya von Brunne)
and **Ron House**
(Otto von Brunne)
in "Bullshot Crummond."



Low Moan's gleeful, light-satire is aimed directly at the audience of those who feel they are in the right to lead the nation in the 1930s. The play is given at the Green-RT, Jan. 6, 1973. The particular target is that army officer who wrote the name Sapper, a series of popular books about Crummond, a former officer who constantly saves from disaster foreign Crummonds was a coarser of Richard Hannay, hero of John Buchan thrillers "39 Steps" or a less than James Bond, a anti-Semite, a raving xenophobe and a male chauvinist and gentleman. In novels and satires, and snobbery, red the game for Britain, Mr. Crummond, the natural of all decent-thinking "the Jew," "the Boche" occasionally, "the Hun."

The show offers many incidental delights, notably Mr. House's quick change tour de force as the monocled German villain and a cigar-smoking Chicago gangster that ends with his shooting himself. John Neville-Andrews is excellent in a number of roles. Louisa Hart, as a wicked woman and Dis White's sweetly smirking heroine are an excellent contrast. Mary Moore's sets make use of cardboard and Derek Cunningham—who wrote the show together with Mr. House, Mr. Neville-Andrews, Mr. Shearman and Miss White—directs with verve and an eye for period cliché.

"Bullshot Crummond" is uproarious pastiche, hardly profound yet, in the present circumstances, emerging as strikingly political theater, a reminder of what lies behind simple, bulldozed solutions to life: a narrow, self-regarding elitism that takes its last refuge in exaggerated patriotism. It is good to welcome back to Britain, however briefly, Low Moan Spectacular after its considerable New York success—its "El Grande de Coca Cola," which mocked America with a deliberately bad series of nightclub acts, was still in, with a new cast, an off-Broadway hit. Later this year,

they are to return to New York with "Bullshot Crummond."

At the Globe, Alan Ayckbourn's "The Norman Conquests"—three comedies of suburban manners—have transferred following their triumphant season at Greenwich. They are one of the great bits of this theatrical year, notable not only for Mr. Ayckbourn's brilliant craftsmanship, in fashioning three plays from slender materials, but also for the excellence of Eric Thompson's direction, in which every nuance is right, and the high standard of the acting.

Penelope Keith's neurotic monster of a housewife, hurrying home to clean her house because it has been standing empty for a whole weekend, is a marvelous creation, seen at its best in the first of the plays "Table Manners."

The enchanting Felicity Kendal conveys the fun and vulnerability of a young girl trapped in a large house by an invalid mother, who happily accepts the offer of a weekend away with her brother-in-law, the incident that forms the basis of all three plays, which view the repercussions of this from different rooms in the house, dove-tailing together to cover three days of family togetherness.

Michael Gambon gives an excellently underplayed performance as Miss Kendal's pensive boyfriend—a two-legged faithful companion—as someone describes him—who is forever five minutes behind the rest of the world. Mark Kingdon is excellent as a hearty husband, filling every silence with a raucous laugh or an unfunny joke.

Tom Courtenay as Norman, the anarchic spirit who spreads pandemonium—and love—through the household, is also splendidly comic. All of them, I feel, are going to be with us for a long, long time.

The Story Behind Seasonal Reports

By Souten Melikian

LONDON, Aug. 9 (LHT).—Reading seasonal auction reports is a cheering exercise in a time of monetary gloom. They glow with rosy percentages, big prices—without bringing up the realities. Like official news from totalitarian countries, they can be significant if the reader knows the code.

Net turnover figures may be interpreted in several ways. The Sotheby Parke-Bernet group, including branches in London, New York, Los Angeles, Zurich and elsewhere, registered a 190,317,700 net "after deduction of all unsold lots from the gross total" in the season just past (fall of 1973, spring-summer, 1974). During the previous season the net turnover was 171,728,664.

Christie's total for the 1973-1974 period was 144,267,878, compared with 133,837,981 in 1972-1973, "an increase of 30.8 per cent," the auction house pointed out. But the firm held 468 sales in 1973-74, roughly 20 per cent more than last season (when it held 397). It follows that the average price per item sold rose only by a small margin. With the current world inflation rate of 14 to 15 per cent, art would hardly seem to be a sound hedge against inflation.

More Significant

Of far greater significance for gauging the investment value of art in a monetary crisis would be statistics on the objects that failed to sell. On this subject, the auctioneers remain understandably silent. In the last months of the season the number and importance of unsold paintings rose to alarming proportions in London and elsewhere. There is no way to estimate the value of such works—from the gorgeous Cézanne that found no buyer at £25,000 to the more modest Victorian imitations of Augsburg Renaissance tankards. But, it seems safe to say that in the past months an investor would have been better off with stocks and bonds than with works of art.

By the end of the season a comparatively large number of people who started buying art as an investment three or four years ago were short of cash and wanted to turn their investments back into money. (The £235,000 Cézanne, for example, was sent in for sale by a promoter, according to British press reports.) The recent avalanche of works offered can hardly fail sellers. What old hands dread is the reaction of newcomers to the market—now a buyer's rather than a seller's market—when they realize that their "investments" of two or three years ago were not so brilliant, that they are stuck with works for which there is no demand at all.

The future remains clouded

even if one considers the prices category by category. At Christie's, old-master paintings were down by 22 per cent while "photographs" (black and white prints, 100 to 50 years old, as well as photo equipment from the late 19th to the early 20th century) is up by 474 per cent. Such percentages mean little. How can you compare a magnificent Ruysdael sold in 1973-74 with an equally magnificent Italian primitive sold in 1973-74? They are both "old masters"—but unique.

Still, old-master paintings led the other categories at Christie's with a net of £7,751,000 as against £10,029,000 in 1972-73, while Sotheby's made the most out of impressionists: £9,557,823. At best, this suggests that vendors prefer Christie's for old masters and Sotheby's for impressionists.

The text in the Christie's report—Sotheby's gave the figures unadorned by commentary—are significant. There were disappointments in the impressionist sales," Christie's candidly admitted.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (LHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films:

"California Split," a fascinating, vivid movie, "is not easily categorized," says Vincent Canby. "It's the story of several weeks in the lives of two compulsive gamblers who meet in a Los Angeles poker parlor and become fast friends, more or less as a result of being jointly nudged in a parking lot by Elliott Gould, who plays Charlie Waters, a 'classic little league better' and George Segal as Bill Denny, 'an upper middle-class fellow whose compulsion appears to be well on the way to wrecking his life.' Director Robert Altman has described his film as 'a celebration of gambling,' but Canby says: 'It is impossible not to see California Split' as something much more complex and disturbing. . . . Like all Altman films, 'California Split' is dense with fine, idiosyncratic detail, a lot of which is supplied by Mr. Gould and Mr. Segal as well as by members of the excellent supporting cast which includes Bert Remsen and Anne Prentiss."

"Return of the Dragon" features the late Bruce Lee in his last film in picture. "It concerns a Chinese restaurant in Rome which is menaced by gangsters who want to buy the property," says Nora Sayre. "On behalf of the owners, Mr. Lee has a duel with a vast American karate champion in the Roman Forum. Unlike its predecessor, 'Enter the Dragon,' which was praised as a well-made movie, this picture is dreadfully slow and feeble whenever the cast isn't fighting." Lee wrote and directed "Return of the Dragon."

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The Moral Energies of America in the 1770s

By John Russell

HINGTON (NYT)—There is something about the 1770s that is more than ever precious: a moral energy intact and to go. People knew what they were doing, and they went and did it. "The People never rise without doing something to be remembered," wrote the Bostonian, "This Destruction of a is so bold, so daring, so audacious and inflexible that not but consider it as an 'in History.' . . . can tick off John Adams' yes and agree with every thing; and we can wish someone somewhere would as of that sort back into us today. But not the use there, but it takes a 19th-century sort to rough them. The movies of it; but between the men ideas and the men with the gap is too wide. As media are formidable, but it is not to a audience that such ideas are presented. They should be known on a one-to-one private matters for settlement. There should be no hectoring, no slighting the odds, each person decide for himself, in the case to Revolution, 1770s: the subtitle of an exhibition view (through Nov. the National Portrait Gallery, Washington, D.C.) "The Idols and Hearts of the People" taken from a letter written by John Adams to Elizabeth in 1818. If the show now polemical implication, that is to go with these who it, for their work began as in which it seemed possible that the bicentennial year would pass off in an atmosphere of universal euphoria. The planners' sole object was to present the facts of history as objectively as possible, and in that way to fulfill the mandate of the National Portrait Gallery which is to function as a "Dictionary of National Biography," without regard for party, sectional interest or anything but the record as it can be most accurately set down.

Portraits tell the tale at historical exhibition in Washington—with Copley's portrait of Paul Revere bringing out "the unmatched skill, the courage, the cussedness" of the Boston revolutionary.

As is only natural in the institution in question, portraits predominate in this exhibition, but since it is a fact of museum life that a surfeit of portraits drives most visitors back out and into the street, the contents have been most artfully varied. There is furniture, silver, porcelain, wallpaper and glass, as well as cartoons and relevant books—and even, in the "coronation room," recorded music. A tea chest that may have been emptied into Boston Harbor is shown, along with pieces of silver whose interest is as much political as aesthetic. There are state papers and wampum belts and a miniature glass boat that satirizes the anti-colonial Lord Bute. As befits a historical show, the various components are woven together in the informative wall labels.

It must be said at once that Marvin Sadik, director of the NEPC, and his colleagues have done a terrific job. The show has been minutely researched. It is consistently beautiful to look at and it strikes a delicate balance between pedantry on the one hand and oversimplification on the other. All possible devotion has been lavished on details of a historical sort: the period fabrics recreated for the occasion, for instance, and the authentically remodelled 18th-century knobs for the window blinds. The English derivation of pre-republican America is not so clear for an instant. Loans from England could hardly be more lavish, and there are no facile polemics, either. In the portrait of Lord North, prime minister of England in the early 1770s we can see for ourselves that he was as fat, lethargic and indecisive as the jackass as ever held high office at a time of crisis. The audio side of the show might have concentrated on such possibilities as the tarring and feathering of the commissioners of customs at Boston in 1774, yet nothing is heard there but the loud shouts of "God Save the King!" as they were set to music by Handel and performed at the coronation of King George III. In its Anglo-American aspect, the whole venture has been carried through in a spirit of exemplary civility.

Carlisle
But the portraits tell the tale, all the same. Mr. Sadik in the foreground to the catalogue quotes Thomas Carlyle, that master of the bravura biography, as having said that he "had often found a portrait superior in real instruction to half a dozen written biographies. Well, that is certainly true of Whistler's portrait of Thomas Carlyle himself, and it comes across very strongly in the contrast between the English and the American portraits in the show. Even the finest of the English portraits have a remote and slippery elegance about them. Sir Joshua Reynolds did his very best, for example, for Sir Jeffrey Amherst when he painted his portrait in 1765. Reynolds painted Amherst in full armor, as befitted a man whose whole life had been spent as a soldier, and we recognize in him the plain-living man of war, then pushing 40, who had every reason to expect a spectacular advancement in his profession. Amherst had style, and no one was more adept than Sir Joshua Reynolds when it came to giving style to his due.

There are times, however, when style is not enough, and when Amherst was in America as commander-in-chief of the British forces he soon showed that style was for white men only. The American Indians were, in his view, "an execrable race, more nearly allied to the brute than to the human creation," and his behavior towards them makes painful reading. We are not so far from "the final solution," as it was envisaged in our own time, when we learn how Amherst suggested that one way to keep the Indians down was to fit them out with infected blankets in the hope that they would all die of smallpox.

This is not, of course, to say either that every good-looking European was a villain or that all Americans gravitated towards portraits of a homespun sort. Two of the most elegant of all portrait sculptures are those of the likes of Washington and Jefferson. But it remains a fact that at the National Portrait Gallery the great Americans of 200 years ago are portrayed with a tonic plainness. Paul Revere, for example, was top man in his profession, and his Liberty Bowl of 1768 is worthy of its exalted subject. No one could have been braver, cooler or more ingenious in his opposition to the British. Yet in other ways he had that suspicion of progress which sometimes goes with an extreme independence of mind: when inoculation was introduced in Boston Revere refused to allow his daughter to have anything to do with it. All this—the unmatched skill, the courage, the cussedness—was set out in the portrait of Revere by John Singleton Copley which is as revealing a document as one could hope to find.

With paintings of this sort, so lovingly placed in their historical context, the present show scores most heavily. Carlyle was quite right: When we know what Paul Revere looked like we can judge what an effect he had on Thomas Jefferson, for one, when he rode into Williamsburg on May 22, 1774, to ask for help in the emergency that had been created by the Boston Port Bill. It was men like Revere who prompted the day of fasting and prayer which "went through the whole colony," as Jefferson wrote later, "like a shock of electricity, arousing every man and placing him erect and solidly on his center." And we can all be grateful for an exhibition in which something of that electricity still tingles.

Bird Drawings by C.F. Tunnicliffe, Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W.1., to Sept. 28.
Selected from many hundreds of natural historical scale and color drawings, by his fellow royal academician Kyffin Williams and the ornithologist Bruce Campbell, Charles Tunnicliffe here shows his tremendous powers of observation and delineation. The more than 200 works in this exhibition cover all the main orders of British birds and are masterpieces of realist art.

MAX WYKES-JOYCE

Around the London Galleries

Beatty, Nicholas Treadwell, 36 Chiltern Street, W.1., to Aug. 17.

certainly is a change from small innocuous summer Taking the view that there are rarely given an opportunity to exhibit those works from the darker and more mysterious of their nature, or those of their pessimistic f by the artist. Nicholas Treadwell has some 30 paintings which the melancholy aspects of man condition.

Vestrum, Gallery Edward and 85 Bourne Street, W.1., to Aug. 20.

coincide with the publication of a travel book, "East of the director of the he has mounted an exhibition of Mediterranean which includes a group of lions to the book by Alin a group of ink and wash by Antonio Sampaio, and among others, Duncan Moan Marchand, Henry Alexander Jamieson and Hall.

and, Woodstock Gallery, 16 Stock Street, London W.1., to Aug. 24.
art Allende, a young painter, became fascinated while training in She studied first in id, where she designed silk later in Java. In this new of her work, she has an environment with her in which flowers, birds, and flourish in splendid of color.

Printing and Painting, White-chapel Art Gallery, White-chapel High Street, London E.1., to Aug. 25.

The large space in the White-chapel Gallery is divided into three areas of activity and display. The main gallery is a pilot workshop organized by Brian Cox and John Wells, in which visitors may attempt lithography, silk screen and engraving. Some specimens are then exhibited.

In the ideas gallery is an exhibition, entitled "Printed in Watford," of books produced by Watford School of Art between 1966 and the present. They include fine art projects by the students, and works by John Wells, Dieter Rot, Peter Schmidt and Eduardo Paolozzi.

In the experimental gallery is a show of large essays in color by Frank Collins, who abandoned landscape painting in 1968 in order to create color presences. The current show is the best of four years' work, and demands careful study and contemplation.

Victor Pasmore, Marlborough Graphics, 17 Old Bond Street, London W.1., to Aug. 31.
Pasmore is one of the most accomplished of English artists. At first a part-time painter experimenting with fauvism and cubism, he made his first reputation in the late 1930s and early 1940s with a series of Thames-side impressionist oils. In 1947 he returned to abstractions, and a few years later began experimenting in three-dimensional painted constructions. The following decade saw him preoccupied with teaching and design problems. From 1964 onward he began to work in graphics also. This is an exhibition of his recent graphics and includes a fresh series of ab-

stract screenprints, "Points of Contact," a group of "Correspondences" in which etchings and poems by the artist reinforce the impact of each on the other; and a series of linear developments.

Rzbieta Zmudzinska, Grabowski Gallery, 44 Sloane Avenue, London S.W.3., to Sept. 13.

Ballerina, architect and interior designer in her native Poland, Rzbieta Zmudzinska came to England in 1970 and took a post-graduate course in tapestry design with the celebrated Tadek Beutlich. She has had small shows of her work before, but this is the first considerable one-woman exhibition of nine tapestries which might be termed fabric sculpture. My favorites among these strong, elegant pieces are "Earth Force" and "Blue Relief."

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MAX WYKES-JOYCE

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Europeans Happy Doubts U.S. Ended

lar Is Off Slightly
Technical Reaction

By Terry Roberts

EDMON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Re-
sponding to the European
day in response to the re-
sponse of President Nixon
and the resignation of
Ford's administration.

Businessmen and financial
analysts expressed satisfaction
with the Nixon administration
and the resignation of
Ford's administration. The
dollar declined slightly
in the technical reaction
to the Nixon administration
and the resignation of
Ford's administration.

"Got to Be Helpful"

think clearing up all the
tinkly has got to be help-
ful. Robert Lindsay, vice-
president and general manager
of the Guaranty Trust in Lon-
don, said he thought the
Nixon administration had
done a good job in the
economic policy, but a
political course has been
set and this must be
helpful.

In Philadelphia, a Chase
National Bank vice-president,
said, "Basically, it's going
to be an injection of confidence
into the market. It's
not lacking for some
time."

This administration is
to show more concern for
the countries—just because
it's occupied with this terrible
game."

European bankers are deeply
concerned over the impact of
the Nixon administration on
the dollar. They are
becoming fearful that the
U.S. would be unable
to cope with the resulting
economic dislocations and im-
balances.

Generally, they do not expect
major policy changes from
President Ford, although they
feel the administration will
be a deal with economic mat-
ters, effectively because it
is burdened with a political
fight.

he same time, some bankers
were uncertain about
Ford's economic policies and
welcome a reaffirmation
of the fight against inflation
in the United States.

"Clears the Air"

know nothing about his
and financial views,"
Swiss banker. "We do not
what makes him tick."

another Swiss banker:
change is good because it
the air. There will not
be a new government in
action until the next presi-
dential election, but at least
they will roll up their sleeves
to get on and do some work."

extremely quiet dealings
the dollar closed at \$2.371
pound, down less than
cent from yesterday's close.
In equally quiet trading
in the dollar finished un-
changed at 4.75 francs.
Frankfurt, the dollar closed
at 28 deutsche marks, down
a cent from yesterday. Dealers
said no signs of market
activity by the West German cen-
tral bank.

Bonn Rejects Appeals To Stimulate Economy

BONN, Aug. 9 (AP)—The
Economics Ministry today
rejected opposition and union
demands for government action
to stimulate domestic demand by
asserting that the economic situa-
tion requires continuation of cur-
rent fiscal policies.

In a special assessment of the
economy released to quiet critics
of Bonn's economic policy, the
ministry said continuation of such
fiscal policies offers West Ger-
many the best chance to:

- Maintain and strengthen re-
lative price stability.
- Accomplish the implementa-
tion of necessary structural changes
in certain branches of industry
without damage to the economy
as a whole.
- Achieve a moderate economic
expansion in the fall.

The statement followed by one
day calls by the opposition

Inflation Slows In W. Germany

WIESBADEN, West Ger-
many, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—
The rise in the cost of living
in West Germany slowed
markedly in the month to
mid-July, the federal statistics
office said today. The index
rose 0.3 per cent to 127.5 (1970
is the base year).

In the month ending in
mid-June, the increase was
0.4 per cent. However, the
year-to-year increase for both
June and July was 6.9 per
cent. By contrast, in May the
index registered a 7.2 per cent
increase over the year-ago
period.

Australians Unlikely to Meet Demand for Wheat in Asia

By Ian Stewart

SYDNEY, Aug. 9 (NYT)—
Throughout Asia, countries in
need of grain have been increas-
ingly looking to the west coast
of Australia as a possible source
of supply. But they are likely
to be disappointed.

Australia has the potential for
a significant increase in wheat
production. But the Australian
Wheat Board, a statutory author-
ity created to market wheat, be-
lieves prevailing factors weigh
against any major expansion of
farming areas allocated for the
growing of wheat.

"I don't see any increase in
wheat production in Australia
that is going to have a significant
impact on the total world situa-
tion," said John Cass, chairman
of the board, in a recent inter-
view at the board's headquarters
in Melbourne.

He added that there had been
"a lot of discouragements" from
the wheat growers' point of view.
In his report on the 1972-73
season, Mr. Cass spoke of the
urgent need for increased produc-
tion so that Australia could play
its part "in meeting the present
world demand for wheat and at
the same time give the industry
the opportunity to reap the bene-
fits of the high prices presently
prevailing."

But in the interview he said
that the board could not take any

Christian Democratic Union and
the German Federation of
Unions for an immediate fiscal
push to deal with rising unem-
ployment.

July unemployment amounted
to 490,000 persons, up 8.9 per
cent from June and up 55.8 per
cent from a year earlier. Last
month, 2.2 per cent of Germany's
work force was unemployed, up
from 2.1 per cent in June and 1
per cent a year earlier. Josef
Stingl, head of the Federal Em-
ployment Office, warned that
average joblessness could rise to
2.5 per cent in 1974.

The Economics Ministry said
the current weakness of the labor
market springs partly from un-
favorable changes in the struc-
ture of industry and from
streamlining measures adopted
by employers in the face of large
wage settlements won by unions
earlier in the year.

It said structural change in the
construction business, where
early overestimates of demand
caused overbuilding, is now well
advanced, with the industry ap-
proaching stabilization at lower
demand levels.

Inflation, said the ministry, will
be limited to a maximum of 7.5
per cent this year, "a better re-
sult by far than in all other West-
ern industrialized countries."

The ministry said gross na-
tional product is likely to grow
faster in the second half than in
the first—when it rose an es-
timated 1 to 1.5 per cent from
year-earlier levels—as higher
prices, tax reductions and in-
creased wages fuel public buying
power. It reiterated that the
government is willing, if it should
prove necessary, to adopt
stimulative measures to ensure a
second-half upswing.

But it summed up its current
stand by saying: "The situation
requires the economic policy of
the steady hand."

positive steps to increase produc-
tion.
Mr. Cass said that some in-
crease in wheat production could
be expected as a reaction to de-
clining demand abroad for
Australian meat and wool. How-
ever, he forecast that the increase
would be moderate because
farmers who increased the area
of land sown to wheat at the ex-
pense of other crops would be
keeping in mind the long-term
possibility that the favorable sit-
uation for food grain could
change.

In the 1972-73 season, produc-
tion topped 408 million bushels
but output is not expected to
register any significant increase
in the 1974-75 season and may
even go down slightly. The area
sown to wheat during the last
season was about 22 million acres.
It is expected to be about the
same or a little less for the next
season.

The Wheat Board has received
an increasing number of in-
quiries for supplies of wheat, and
Mr. Cass said the country could
not supply all the quantities re-
quested this year and would have
insufficient wheat next year "to
meet all of the sales opportunities
that could be presented to us."
India, China and the Soviet
Union are among the countries
expected to be in the market.

autumn provided no further controls are
introduced which affect exports. Nevertheless,
the company is making preparations in case of a
bad autumn by putting a halt to taking on new
staff and the non-replacement of staff who leave.
Sales in July were 8.3 per cent higher than in
July 1973. However, the value of sales totalled
1,575 billion Deutsche marks in the first seven
months of the year, a decline of 4.5 per cent
from the same period last year.

Citibank Analyzes Quarterly Profits

Second-quarter profits of U.S. corporations rose
25 per cent above year-ago levels, reflecting the
underlying inflationary trend, First National City
Bank reports. The 1,429 corporations it surveyed
reported nearly \$18 billion in earnings during the
second quarter, up from an 18 per cent increase
during the first quarter. A major factor in the
gain was the growing volume of inventory profits.
Citibank declares. Compared with the first
quarter, manufacturers' after-tax earnings rose
23 per cent, twice the usual advance for this
time of year. The big gainers—reporting in-
creases of from 60 to 96 per cent from the
previous year—were the producers of basic mate-
rials. But Citibank adds: "If the spectacular
gains of a handful of basic materials industries
are excluded, as well as the atypical performance
of the auto industry, the bulk of manufacturing
firms showed only a modest increase of 10 or 11
per cent in the first half of this year, barely
enough to keep pace with inflation."

Pilkington to Spend \$150 Million

Pilkington Brothers Ltd. expects capital in-
vestment to exceed \$150 million worldwide in
the next three years. Sir Alan Pilkington
forecast an "excellent future" for the glassmaker
despite the discouraging effect on investment of
price controls. "It is almost impossible with
present price controls to obtain an acceptable
return on sales in the U.K. from a new invest-
ment, even with the most efficient operation,"
he says.

Ailing Economy Is Ford's Major Problem

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The economy
is Gerald Ford's No. 1 problem as he takes
over the nation's highest office.

Drought in the Midwest, troubled bank-
ing and financial markets, still-roaring in-
flation and continuing trade deficits could
quickly sour his expected initial honey-
moon in the White House.

But while Mr. Ford is not likely to
change many of the Nixon administration's
basic economic policies, he is given a much
better chance of making them work.
For one thing, said a high administra-
tion official, Mr. Ford's warm relations
with Congress should enable him to work
better with the House and Senate in man-
aging federal spending.

Appeal for Restraint

Even more important, his inimitable
public image will permit him to appeal
forcefully to business and labor for re-
straint on prices and wages. Such restraint
is necessary to halt the burgeoning wage-
price spiral that economists fear will build
higher rates of inflation into the economy
for years to come.

In addition, Mr. Ford's accession is
expected to restore, at least at the outset,
a measure of confidence in the nation's
battered business and financial community.

"He will be able to operate with the
miasma, uncertainty and trauma of Water-
gate behind us," said Walter Heller, top
economic adviser to Presidents Kennedy
and Johnson.

But Mr. Heller and others cautioned
that while these advantages make it pos-

sible for Mr. Ford to construct a successful
economic policy, they do not insure that
success will be easy to achieve.

Mr. Ford himself is far from expert in
economic matters, and will be relying in
the beginning on many of the same advis-
ers responsible for the Nixon policies. In-

flation, however, that it has decided
to back down.

The Treasury Department, the
SEC and the Justice Depart-
ment's anti-trust division are
known to have lined up in back
of the bill.

Additional sections of the bill
deal with increased independence
for the SEC from the executive
branch of the government, and
with back-office securities clear-
ance problems of brokerage
firms.

Originally, the SEC could
grant only a one-year extension.
This was viewed as a concession
to the securities industry which
still has not resigned itself to
the introduction of fully com-
petitive commission rates, espe-
cially in the present environ-
ment of mounting brokerage
firm losses.

The SEC has given no indica-
tion, however, that it has decided
to back down.

The bill also addressed the
third-market issue, though obli-
quely, in a further effort to
mollify the New York Stock Ex-
change and gain its backing. The
bill gives the SEC discretionary
authority to prohibit trading in
listed securities off an exchange
floor (which is the third market)
in the interest of maintaining
fair and orderly markets.

It also, however, gives the SEC
the same authority on an ex-
change, which might not sit well
with the NYSE. The Big Board
had wanted a flat exchange
trading requirement and elimina-
tion of the third market.

The Treasury Department, the
SEC and the Justice Depart-
ment's anti-trust division are
known to have lined up in back
of the bill.

Additional sections of the bill
deal with increased independence
for the SEC from the executive
branch of the government, and
with back-office securities clear-
ance problems of brokerage
firms.

problems depend on things beyond any
president's control. Mr. Ford cannot be
expected to improve the weather in the
nation's cropland or suddenly discover a
cheap new source of pollution-free energy.

Some of his speeches as he has traveled
around the country in recent months have
given a hint of his likely approach to the
economy.

His basic theme has been that the fed-
eral government must lead the way in the
fight on inflation by curbing its own spend-
ing. After that, government would be in a
better position to ask unions to restrain
wage demands and business to hold back
on prices.

He has urged Congress to join with the
executive branch in finding ways to cut
the budget. And he has voiced traditional
Republican objections to expansion of fed-
eral programs. "A government big enough
to give us everything we want is a govern-
ment big enough to take everything we
have," is a favorite line.

Asked which programs he would trim,
Mr. Ford has rarely been specific. "The
quicker we get rid of all of them, the
better off we'll be," he said recently.

But he has made clear he opposes the
view of those in Congress who feel a major
share of budget reductions should come
from defense spending. Of the military
budget, he likes to say:

"If you vote to cut it, you vote for war.
If you vote to keep it, you vote for peace.
It's that simple."

Mr. Ford has also endorsed the tight
credit policies of the Fed in an effort to
cool inflation.

Los Angeles Times.

A 'Wait-See' Attitude Drops Prices in N.Y.

Dow Index Falls 7.59;
Volume Sharply Lower

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP)—
Prices closed lower in light trad-
ing on the New York Stock Ex-
change today despite Gerald
Ford's ascension to the presiden-
cy.

Analysts said the market had
already discounted President Nixon's
resignation early in the week
and has adopted a wait-and-see
attitude about the economic pol-
icy of President Ford.

Most of today's decline result-
ed from institutional selling of
high-priced issues and a general
lack of buying pressure.

The Dow Jones industrial aver-
age, up very briefly at the open-
ing, declined throughout much of
the session and closed with a
loss of 7.59 at 777.30.

Volume totaled 10.16 million
shares, considerably under yester-
day's 16.06 million shares.

HCA-Martin picked up 1 to
12 3/4. The company said it has
agreed to acquire all the out-
standing stock of Martin Pro-
cessing International of Belgium,
which is 35 per cent owned by
HCA president Bernard Klebanow
and 25 per cent by execu-
tive vice-president Julius Hermes,
for 660,000 of its shares and \$6
million in cash and notes.

The company said the acquisi-
tion will be made in conjunction
with the repurchase of 600,000
of its shares from Mr. Klebanow
for \$15 million.

The American Stock Exchange
index eased 0.12 to 79.05.

McCulloch Oil was most active,
closing unchanged at 4. Syntex
was off 1/8 at 38 3/8.

The industrial average on the
NASDAQ index of stocks traded
over-the-counter rose by 0.32 to
70.93.

A fairly sharp drop on the
bond market put government cou-
pons between 1/2 and 5/8 points
lower for the week after going
into session about even.

The decline in corporates was
not so steep, with prices un-
changed to 1/2 point higher.

In the foreign exchange market,
the dollar closed steady against
the other leading currencies fol-
lowing Federal Reserve interven-
tion early in the session.

Sources said the Fed entered
the market fairly early after the
dollar had shown some signs
of slipping lower against the
deutsche mark. They said that
intervention, part of the Fed's
new policy of keeping the dollar
on an even keel, had a calming
effect and prevented any heavy
speculative movements as the
transfer of power was taking place
between Presidents Ford and
Nixon.

In Chicago, farm futures prices
plunged sharply. Limit declines
were posted for corn, oats, soy-
beans, soybean meal and most
soy oil contracts.

Widespread rains in the middle
section of the country and the
promise of more to come ap-
parently were a major influence
in the downturn.

In New York, silver futures
closed 2 1/2 to nine cents a con-
tract lower. Copper futures were
slightly lower at the final bell in
moderate turnover.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

RCA Raise Prices

On 1975 General Motors cars and trucks
go up an average \$480 next month.
The giant says the new prices will reflect a flat
hike for emission control equipment and an
average rise of \$360, or 7 per cent, to cover rising
costs.
The large increase compares with an
average 3.7 per cent hike GM put through on its
models last September. The increase also
is 54 less than the average \$334 GM raised
during the 1974 model year. The com-
panies the large increase on "significant
cost increase" it expects in connection
with the production of new 1975 models, including
per cent increase in material costs, a 10 per
cent increase on wage and employee benefits.
Increase is apparently in line with a pre-
viously announced Ford Motor plan to raise
prices on 1975 models by 8 per cent, or \$418. Also
unveiling a price increase is RCA Broadcast-
ing, which is raising prices an average 9 per
cent in its line of radio and television equipment.

Chemical Plants Iranian Venture

Chemical Co. of Iran and Na-
tional Petroleum Co. of Iran have signed a let-
ter of understanding for a \$500 million joint venture
to produce petrochemicals and plastics. The
Michigan-based company now estimates
1974 net will be the range of \$500 million
to \$550 million, or \$2.84 last year. Pre-
viously, the company had estimated net for the
year would be \$450 to \$5 a share. Capital ex-
penditures in 1974 are expected to total about
\$100 million, up from \$80 million last year. It
is to spend about \$1 billion in 1975. "A major
part of the funds required for this capital
program must come from profits," the company

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gle second. That's why the Seiko
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High	Low	Div. In-S	P/E				
50.4	43.4	TRW 0.40	21	46	44.2	44.2	—

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Phillies Edge Cubs on Cash's Single

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Cash's single scored Mike Ron from third base with out in the seventh inning night to give the Philadelphia Phillies a 2-1 victory over Chicago Cubs and a sweep of three-game series.

Cash singled over the pitcher's hand and off shortstop Doner's glove into centerfield, then led walked and advanced to third on a stolen base wild pitch by starter and Bill Bonham, whose record fell to 10-14.

A Schuler, who worked the eighth and ninth innings, gained credit for seventh victory in 18 decisions.

Expos 2, Cardinals 2.

Montreal, Hal Breeden singled with bases loaded in the ninth to give the Expos victory over St. Louis.

Bo Bailey started the 13th, a single off losing pitcher

John Curtis, now 6-11. He was sacrificed to second base by Mike Jorgensen. Ron Woods walked before Curtis struck out Ken Singleton. Another walk to Barry Foote led the bases before Breeden lined a single down the third base line.

Cash, Northrup Leave Tigers

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Two well-known members of the Detroit Tigers, Norm Cash and Jim Northrup, have parted company with the American League club.

Cash, who first played with the Tigers in 1960, was removed from the roster via the waiver route. Northrup was sent to the Montreal Expos for a player to be named later.

Cash captured the league's batting championship one year after arriving in Detroit. He appeared in 2,000 games for the club and

Pirates 4, Mets 3.

At Pittsburgh, Richie Zisk homered over the leftfield fence with one out in the bottom of the ninth inning to give the Pirates a 4-3 victory over New York and a sweep of their three-game series.

The victory went to Jerry Reuss, his 11th in 20 decisions. Jon Matlack, 10-8, absorbed the defeat.

Braves 1, Astros 0.

At Houston, Marty Perez and Darrell Evans hit back-to-back doubles to lead off the sixth inning and provide Atlanta right-hander Ron Reed with the only run he needed to shut out the Astros, 1-0, on three hits.

Reed, 7-6, did not allow a base-runner past second base.

Tigers 4, Indians 3.

In the American League, at Detroit, errors by pitcher Tom Buskey and first baseman Tom McCraw, with two out in the ninth inning and the bases loaded, enabled the Tigers to score three runs and defeat Cleveland, 4-3.

Gary Sutherland started the rally with a one-out double, Ben Ogilvie walked and Bill Freehan got a scratch single to load the bases with two out. Jim Nettles then hit a slow rolling single between first and second, which scored Sutherland, but McCraw's throw to first was mishandled by Buskey, enabling Ogilvie to score the tying run.

Twins 3, Royals 2.

At Kansas City, Tony Oliva's sacrifice fly in the 14th inning scored Rod Carew and led Minnesota to a 3-2 victory over the Royals.

Carew led off the 14th with a single and moved to third on a single by Larry Hise. Oliva then delivered the sacrifice fly.

Bill Campbell, 6-5, gained credit for the victory with seven innings in relief; Marty Pattin, 2-7, took the loss.

A's 10, Rangers 2.

At Arlington, Joe Rudi singled twice, doubled, hit his 13th homer of the season and drove in five runs to power Oakland to a 10-2 romp over Texas.

Jesus Alon started Oakland off with a homer on the first pitch of the game by David Clyde, 3-8, and Rudi contributed his solo homer with two out in the third.

Major League Standings

National League			
	W	L	Pct.
St. Louis	55	34	.616
Philadelphia	50	39	.562
Pittsburgh	50	39	.562
Montreal	48	41	.540
New York	47	42	.525
Chicago	46	43	.515
American League			
	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	53	29	.646
Cleveland	50	32	.610
Baltimore	49	33	.597
Atlanta	48	34	.588
San Francisco	47	35	.571
San Diego	45	37	.549

Monday's Games
 Montreal 2, St. Louis 1.
 Philadelphia 1, Chicago 1.
 New York 4, New York 2.
 Atlanta 1, Houston 0.

Friday's Games
 San Francisco at Chicago.
 Cincinnati at New York.
 Atlanta at Philadelphia.
 San Diego at Pittsburgh.
 Los Angeles at St. Louis.
 Montreal at Houston.

Thursday's Games
 Montreal 2, St. Louis 1.
 Philadelphia 1, Chicago 1.
 New York 4, New York 2.
 Atlanta 1, Houston 0.

Friday's Games
 Boston at Oakland.
 Detroit at Texas.
 Milwaukee at Kansas City.
 Chicago at Cleveland.

Friday's Games
 Boston at Oakland.
 Detroit at Texas.
 Milwaukee at Kansas City.
 Chicago at Cleveland.

Friday's Games
 Boston at Oakland.
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 Chicago at Cleveland.



Arnold Palmer is disappointed after missing a putt on the 18th green in the first round of the PGA tournament.

Expected Target: 1976

National League Moves Toward Expansion

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Professional baseball took a long step yesterday toward increasing the major leagues from 24 teams to 28 when the National League unanimously adopted a resolution creating a committee to study expansion.

The target date was believed to be 1976 and the leading candidates were known to be Seattle, Toronto, New Orleans and Washington.

The measure was voted at the end of the club owners' two-day summer meeting here, a year after the American League similarly had created an expansion committee.

In both cases, pressure for the move was exerted by Seattle and Washington, with members of Congress doing most of the pressuring.

"We are going to expand without putting a timetable on it," said Bowie Kuhn, the commissioner of baseball. "A study is a desirable thing."

He emphasized that the big leagues would not expand next season, but added: "Beyond that, who knows?"

Behind the cautious words, though, it seemed certain that some decision would be taken at the owners' winter meetings in December. The National League's new committee was instructed to report "with special emphasis on consideration of cities of major league size with stadiums of major league capacity, either now existing, under construction or where commitments are available."

Meet Requirements

The candidates include Buffalo and Memphis. But the only cities that appeared to meet the requirements now were Washington, which still has Robert F. Kennedy Stadium; New Orleans and Seattle, which are building "superdomes"; and Toronto, which is planning a stadium near the Canadian National Exhibition.

It also seemed certain that baseball was determined to avoid the kind of scramble it got into in the 1960s. In 1961, the American League went from eight teams to 10 by admitting California, switching the Washington franchise to Minnesota and placing a new team in the capital a year later. The National League added the New York Mets and Houston Astros.

Later in the decade, the leagues expanded to 12 teams apiece with some more switching around. In the American League, the Kansas City Athletics moved to Oakland, a new team was put into Kansas City, another was put into Seattle, but left for Milwaukee a year later, and Washington was abandoned for Texas.

The National League, meanwhile, was going through its own gyrations. The Milwaukee Braves moved to Atlanta and new teams were established in Montreal and San Diego.

The net result was two leagues with 12 teams each and a lot of

Sharks Triumph Against Hawaii In WFL Contest

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 9 (UPI)—Quarterback Eddie McAshan drove over from the one-yard line with 40 seconds left last night to break a tie and give the Jacksonville Sharks a 21-14 World Football League victory over the Hawaiians.

McAshan's TD climaxed a 14-play drive that began on the Shark's 20-yard line.

Jacksonville had tied the game on a one-yard plunge by McAshan with eight minutes left and then McAshan connected with tight end Keith Kreple for the action point.

The Sharks' previous scoring came on field goals of 23 and 25 yards by Grant Guthrie.

Hawaii quarterback Norris Weese opened the scoring in the first quarter with a two-yard run that was set up by linebacker Gary Bacus' recovery of Tommy Durran's fumble on the Jacksonville 10. Dave Buchanan put the ball in scoring position with two runs from the 10 and Weese took it over.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9 (UPI)—City police chief Donald Scott has rescinded an invitation to South Africa to participate in the first international police Olympics from Aug. 28 to 30.

Scott said in a letter to South African Consul-General Cornelius Johannes Norke: "I must regretfully inform you that the invitation for a South African police contingent to participate has been withdrawn."

S. African Police Lose Invitation

After due consideration of the difficulties that might be experienced by members of your delegation, it is the consensus of the police commission that the invitation should be rescinded.

Borg, Orantes Advance

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—Bjorn Borg of Sweden and Spain's Manuel Orantes reached the quarterfinals yesterday in the U.S. Clay Court Tennis Championships here.

Borg, seeded third, beat 12th-seeded Juan Gisbert of Spain, 6-4, 6-3. Fourth-seeded Orantes, who won the event last year, beat American Davis-Cup player Bob Lutz, 7-5, 6-2.

New Zealander Onny Parun also qualified for the last eight with a 6-3, 7-5 victory over American Mike Cahill.

Three Tied for Lead Of PGA Tournament

CLEMMONS, N.C., Aug. 9 (UPI)—John Sniead, who appraises the golf scene in terms of astrology, and Ray Floyd and Robert Green, who couldn't care less about horoscopes, shot two-under-par 68 yesterday to lead the rain-soaked open round of the 56th Professional Golfers Association Championship.

Right behind them was the geriatric phenomenon of the pro tour, 62-year-old Sam Snead, who took the rain in stride to shoot a 69.

Snead, who has won three PGAs, the first in 1942, led a six-pack tied at that score. The others were Jack Nicklaus, also a three-time PGA champion; Bobby Cole, the South African champion; Tom Watson, Leonard Thompson and Eddie Pearce.

There were only 10 players at even par, including Al Biberger, the 1968 champion; Vic Regalado, the Mexican who won the Pleasant Valley Classic last Sunday; Jim Colbert, winner of this year's American Golf Classic, and Tom Nieporie.

Arnold Palmer, who has never won a PGA, shot a respectable 72, and Gary Player and Lee Trevino shot 73.

Bad Conditions

An overnight rain left the Tanglewood Golf Club course soggy, making playing conditions difficult and uncomfortable.

But the most formidable aspect of Tanglewood is its prodigious rough of Bermuda grass, a sturdy type that everyone respects and

Corrected Form

Watson, one of the 68-shooters, said he was driving better because he had corrected his address to bring his hands farther forward. Cole said he was swinging better because Player had caught "something I couldn't see." As for Palmer, he said: "I can't be too satisfied with a 72, though it's not all that bad. In view of the fact that I have never won a PGA championship, I'd have been much happier with a 62."

MacPhail also said that no decision had been taken on easing the pressure through an interim plan, scheduling perhaps 20 big-league games in Washington next season, with the nearby Baltimore Orioles serving as the home team 11 times.

When expansion is voted, the two leagues would grow to 14 teams each. Toronto and Washington presumably would join the National—to create a rivalry between Washington and Baltimore. That would leave New Orleans and Seattle in the American League and would leave open the ultimate possibility of expanding to three leagues in the future.

Postponed Action

"The two parties," said Lee MacPhail, president of the league, "came to an understanding to suspend the suit pending plans of the league to put another team in Seattle. They gave us until Jan. 13, 1975, and if we haven't given them a satisfactory answer they will reinitiate the suit."

Wilson, 52, former major league pitcher, was unanimously chosen as director of the scouting pool by a six-man committee headed by the Pittsburgh Pirates general manager, Joe Brown.

In order to sell as many clubs on this system as possible we knew we had to have Jim as the director," Brown said.

Brown said the new organization would employ a staff of five zone supervisors, 35 to 40 full-time scouts, and another 35-40 part-time scouts to cover the country.

Each participating club may employ as many of its present staff as it wishes, he said, but it is anticipated most will reduce their staffs while retaining special assignment scouts and

cross-checkers who will report directly to their own club.

Brown said each of the clubs involved was committed to participate in the venture for three years.

The bureau's headquarters will be located in Southern California, and scouting reports are to be available for the 1975 free-agent draft, Brown said.

Donald Preis, who resigned as assistant to the general manager of the Baltimore Orioles, will become assistant Scouting Bureau director.

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2 India Brothers Win Matches in Tennis Tourney

BRETTON WOODS, N.H., Aug. 9 (UPI)—Vijay and Anand Arim, the brothers who led India into the Davis Cup semifinals this year, advanced yesterday to the quarterfinals of the \$50,000 Volvo International Tennis Tournament here.

Vijay, 20, the defending champion and No. 4 seed, defeated Chilean Patricio Cornejo, 6-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Anand, 22, ousted American Paul Gerken, 6-1, 6-4, and will meet top-seeded Rod Laver of Australia.

American Jeff Borowiak joined Anand as the unseeded quarterfinalist. The 24-year-old defeated Jaime Fillol of Chile, 7-6, 6-6, 6-2. Fillol was the runner-up in last week's \$100,000 tournament at Louisville.

Laver and four other seeded players—Americans Harold Solomon and Eddie Dibbs, John Alexander of Australia and François Jauffret of France—reached the quarterfinals earlier.

Baseball Central Scouting Agency Opens

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 9 (AP)—Jim Wilson has resigned as general manager of the Milwaukee Brewers to head the new Major League Central Scouting Bureau, an organization formed by 17 teams to pool efforts to obtain new talent.

Wilson, 52, former major league pitcher, was unanimously chosen as director of the scouting pool by a six-man committee headed by the Pittsburgh Pirates general manager, Joe Brown.

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Friday Cubs Loss Skein Extended by S.F.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—Gary Matthews and Dave Kingman each hit his 12th homer today to help right-hander Jim Barr to his sixth straight victory in a 3-0 shutout for the San Francisco Giants over the Chicago Cubs.

It was Barr's fourth shutout and 10th victory against five defeats, and the 12th time that the Cubs have been blanked this season.

It ended a two-game losing streak for the Giants and extended the Cubs' losing skein to five games.

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New Zealander Onny Parun also qualified for the last eight with a 6-3, 7-5 victory over American Mike Cahill.



Lou Brock steals second base—a common sight at almost every Cardinals game.

Brock and Marshall

The Tale of a Thief and a Fireman

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (UPI)—A man needs a strong stomach to read the papers these days, with Page One monopolized by a former Sunday-school teacher who played football for Winter College and the sport section swelling a growing ugliness between the National Football League's striking players and their union-busting bosses.

Sill, not all the news is that unappealing. On good day, one can read about two of the most exciting athletes to brighten the baseball scene in any season—the agreeably larcenous Lou Brock from El Dorado, Ark., and Michael Grant Marshall of Adrian, Mich.

Back in June, when the St. Louis Cardinals were in New York, the gracefully aging Brock attended a party following the Mets' annual owners' game. Seymour Swiff, baseball's keeper of the rolls, who thinks in statistics, suggested that the burning question was whether Brock could steal 100 bases this year before Marshall ditched in his 100th game.

The remark was meant lightly, for only once since man learned to walk on his hind legs has base-runner brought off 100 thefts, and no man ever pitched in 100 games—not even old Doc Redburn the year he won 60.

A Third Reasoning

Nevertheless, the other night Brock stole No. 5 as the Cardinals beat Montreal, and Marshall made his 75th appearance in relief for the Dodgers. With almost one-third of the season remaining, both can be expected to set records if they stay healthy and don't punch their employers in the mouth.

Early records of piracy are full of discrepancies. One book credits Barry Stowey with 156 steals for Philadelphia in 1888 and another gives him 87. One lists 115 for Billy Hamilton of the Phillies in 1891 and the other says 111. When Stowey was running loose, the catcher played sack and caught the pitch on the first bounce, and there was a time when a man got credit for a stolen base if he advanced on a fielder's choice.

The record that Lou Brock is threatening, the only valid one, was set by Maury Wills in 1962 when he stole 104 bases, shattering Ty Cobb's modern mark of 96. That was Brock's first full season as an outfielder with the Cubs, and no doubt he remembers how joyously exciting Wills was.

When the Dodgers made their last visit of the year to Chicago, they appeared to have the pennant in hand. The Cubs were ninth, leading only the newborn Mets, so no championship jealously roused the customers in Wrigley Field. Yet any time Wills got on base, electrically crackled through the stands: "Go! Go! Go!" And when Maury took off, you could hear a whistling intake of breath.

Don't Believe It

The Dodgers fell into a swoon that season, were tied by San Francisco and lost the playoff in spite of Wills. Even with Brock running the opposition crazy, this could happen to the Cardinals, but the St. Louis players don't believe it.

"He's a one-man offense," says Joe Torre. "He's the greatest single offensive force I've seen," says John Curtis, the pitcher.

Generally speaking, baseball is a game of hitting and hitting, but an extraordinary base-runner like Brock can change its whole character. For him, a walk is the equivalent of a two-base hit, for as soon as he gets to first he steals second, whence he can score on almost any hit.

As a weapon in psychological warfare, he is even more effective. Nobody who was there could forget how the shining Dodgers of Wills, Willie Davis and Wes Parker turned the 1965 World Series around. The Twins beat Don Drysdale and Sandy Kousser in Minnesota and were leading two games to none, when they moved to Los Angeles. In three games there, the Dodgers stole nine bases, hurried fielders into three official errors and made the American League champions look like a demoralized sandlot team.

Brock now has the major league record for stealing 50 or more bases a year in 10 consecutive seasons. He will be the first to lead the majors in larceny six times, and he soon will pass Honus Wagner's lifetime total of 723 steals. Lou now is fifth with 710. He plans to stay around long enough to beat the all-time mark, Cobb's 892.

Major Factor

Meanwhile, the unthinkable, indestructible, indefatigable Marshall walks in, rocks back and throws. Appearing in seven of every 10 games, he has won 11 and saved 18, so he has already been a major factor in 27 victories. When he makes his 80th appearance, he will break the all-time record set last year by a Montreal pitcher named Michael Grant Marshall.

Appropos of these records, everyone knows that the most accomplished freebooter in baseball—not counting owners—was Max Carey, a divinity student abandoned to sin, who in 1922 attempted 53 thefts and was apprehended only twice. However, Carey does not hold the lifetime record for getting off scot free. That is shared by Spike Agnew and Gus Triandos, the starting catcher who played 1,206 games over 13 seasons between 1963 and 1965 and never once was caught stealing. Not that Triandos wouldn't take a chance and steal a base, because he did. Gus stole one in 1958.

The indefatigable Mike Marshall.

Thursdays Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE
 St. Louis 5, Chicago 3.
 Philadelphia 4, New York 3.
 Pittsburgh 4, Houston 3.
 Montreal 2, St. Louis 1.
 Philadelphia 1, Chicago 1.
 New York 4, New York 2.
 Atlanta 1, Houston 0.

Art Buchwald

Carry On, Chef

WASHINGTON—One of Gerald Ford's first acts as President was to ask Paul Delisle to stay on as maître d' of the Sans Souci restaurant. As most people know, all the important government decisions are made at lunchtime at the Sans Souci and the President felt it was essential that in order to have an orderly transition of government no personnel changes take place at the restaurant.



Buchwald

A White House aide told me: "We feel that Paul will serve us with the same loyalty that he served previous administrations. The whole world is watching what we do, and I can't think of a better way of instilling confidence than Paul remaining in this key post in government."

Many ambassadors who eat at the Sans Souci expressed delight at the news that the President asked Paul to stay on. "We don't know President Ford," one told me. "But we do know Paul and we can deal with him. I have already cabled my government that Mr. Delisle will keep his maître d' post, and, despite the changeover in government, our country can still be assured of a table."

Lawyers and high officials of the media were also pleased that Paul would stay on. A leading pundit said: "In this grave hour of crisis, the country needs continuity. By asking Paul to keep his

position, Mr. Ford is saying, 'No matter what happens, America will survive.'"

As soon as the announcement was made, I went over to see Paul to congratulate him on the appointment.

He read a statement, "I am proud and humble that the White House would ask me to remain in office. I promise to see that nothing but the best prices will change at the Sans Souci. Despite the anguish of the past year and the shock that everyone has undergone, we must never forget government officials still have to eat. We have to forget the past and look to the future. The Sans Souci stands ready to face the challenge. I will now take questions."

"Paul, it seems to me your major problem is going to be to take care of President Ford's aides who work at the White House. How will you be able to do this?"

"It will be hard at first because I won't know who they are. Unless they make the reservation in the name of the White House, I may make a mistake and turn them away but, as time goes on, I will know where the power is, and adjust my reservation list accordingly."

"Of course, they may have to wait until the present White House staff are fed, but as long as I am maître d' anyone who worked in the White House can still afford it will be welcome. I still have customers from the Kennedy and Johnson administrations."

"Will you still accept reservations from former Nixon people who have not been sent away?"

"Of course, they may have to wait until the present White House staff are fed, but as long as I am maître d' anyone who worked in the White House can still afford it will be welcome. I still have customers from the Kennedy and Johnson administrations."

"You said you couldn't give them much help. Every time they asked me about someone, I always replied, 'That wasn't my table.'"

New Phone Link Set

For Britain, Continent

LONDON, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Europe's biggest undersea telephone cable, capable of carrying almost 4,000 calls simultaneously, will link Britain and Belgium in April 1977, the post office announced yesterday.

The cable, costing about \$7 million, will run the 63 miles between St. Margaret's Bay near Dover to Veurne in Belgium. It will more than double Britain's communication links with Europe. Half the cost will be footed by Britain, with the remainder being financed by Belgium, West Germany and the Netherlands.

"Traditionally, a woman has been led to believe that it is a noble thing to put up with a bad marriage, that it is, in fact, laying up treasures for her in the world after."

The Women of Ireland—A Long Way to Go

By Alan Tiller

DUBLIN (H.T.)—Until now it has been Irish men who have "divorced with their feet," as the saying goes. This meant taking the boat train to Liverpool, leaving wife and children behind in Ireland. Chances were they would never find you over in England.

On BBC television an attractive Irish woman, Patricia Owens, 30, described how she did the very same thing. Sitting on a beach near Liverpool with her four children, she explained why she had turned the tables and left her husband:

"It is fine in Ireland if you have a good marriage. It is only if you have a bad marriage and try to find out if you have any rights that you discover you have none at all."

"You are just a slave. You have got no rights to your children, you have got nothing. You are, as the judge said in Dublin, a horse or a cow. You are just a husband's property and that is it. You have no rights as a human being."

Women's status in Ireland has improved somewhat since Irish entry into the Common Market—married women can now work for the civil service, local councils and Radio Telefís Éireann. Changes in the law make it less likely that a wife will be completely destitute if the husband walks off. A timid equal pay bill is going through.

But the BBC program did show that the three-year-old women's lib movement in Ireland still has a long way to go.

During filming of the angry wives of Dublin the word among the crew of the BBC "Man Alive" program was "They won't believe this back in London."

They did, although the program was edited slightly to avoid any accusation that it was rabidly anti-Irish. The program was picked up in Ireland, namely in Dublin and parts of the east coast. The women told of financial problems following desertion, the difficulties that unwed mothers have in keeping their children, the burdens of families of 10 or 12 in a largely pill-less land and, so they claimed, beatings at the hands of drink-prone husbands.

Farmer's Wife

The wife of a Kerry farmer, currently somewhere in London, said of life on welfare and running the farm single-handed: "It's miserable, really miserable."

Another woman said: "It's a man gets drunk and hits someone with a car, then the family will rally round, but if a girl gets pregnant she is told to get the child adopted or get to England."

A deserted wife's lament: "I wrote to the Salvation Army in England saying to trace him and tell him I was pregnant with this other baby (the 10th) and they sent back to say they did not know. They say they change their names. I have no idea where he is. He just walked out after 18 years of marriage. Too many children, I think, that was the cause of it. He was not able to cope with them, he just left it all to me."

The interviewer, Jeanne La Chard, one of a small group of women investigative reporters at the BBC pointed out that not all Irish women were downtrodden and that the country had produced its fair share of female peace-setters—writers, actresses, critics. But she said: "Discrimination against women in the Irish Republic has been almost sanctified."

The film brought her a lot of mail from unhappy Irish wives. What of the reaction among Irish men?

"The men didn't like their subordinates revealed. But others were angry at the state of affairs."

The film also brought to light the activities of two organizations helping women in distress. AIM is a Dublin-based group concentrating on reforms of family law. Its view is that the absence of divorce plus the prohibitive cost of legal separation makes the "battered" Irish wife exceptionally vulnerable, particularly as there is no legal aid outside of free counsel given by some Dublin law students.

One of the founders of AIM, journalist and author Nuala Fennell, states: "We are suffering now from chronically retarded legislation because someone in power once saw Irish family life set in a cornfield, the white cottage with turf at the gable end, a submissive and prolific wife and hordes of rosy-cheeked children. That was happiness."

In fact, she says that there is a high percentage of families in various degrees of distress and that Irish women need a dignified way out of marriage.

"Traditionally, a woman has been led to believe that it is a noble thing to put up with a bad marriage, that it is, in fact, laying up treasures for her in the world after."

An Awakening

She decries as a "farfetched piece of legislation" the unsuccessful bill permitting the sale of contraceptives to married people only and complains that neither the Irish press nor TV took up the BBC lead on women's rights. Nevertheless, she feels there has been a "tremendous awakening of women all over Ireland."

The other organization, CHERRISH, helps unwed mothers and there are now 300 members. One CHERRISH member: "At first, I thought it would be impossible to keep my child. At best, I thought of going to England, but then I decided to keep him so that he would know his natural mother." An unmarried schoolteacher with a child was visibly nervous before the cameras as parents of her pupils did not know about her child.

"I agreed to talk because I think attitudes must change slowly."

Miss La Chard interviewed outspoken peace and women's doctor, Dr. Mary O'Brien, who says there has been a move to force the doctor, who practices in the Dublin suburb of Ballyfermot, to resign and open a practice, who put some of the blame on St. Augustine, has temporarily left the country.

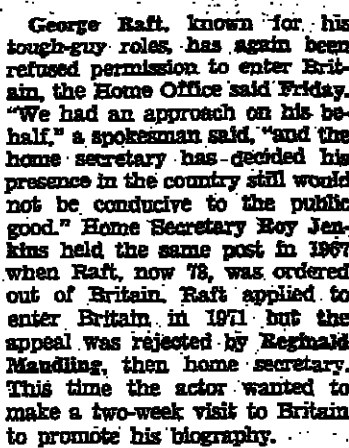
William Duncan, lecturer in family law in Dublin, is not so optimistic about change despite a bill going through which would seek to enforce maintenance payments from the runaway husbands in England. "It's been on the cards for 10 years now."

He said that 3,000 Irish women were now receiving deserted wives' allowances from the government but that there were 5,000 to 7,000 other deserted wives in distress.

"I don't think the BBC program will have much impact. Trouble is, defects in the law in Ireland are now accepted. Family law reform is not yet catching."

But the silent majority is no longer so silent. As Patricia Owens, now living in Liverpool, stated bluntly: "Unless the law is changed over, there I shall advise my children never to get married in Ireland. Never take that chance."

PEOPLE: Britain Refuses Again To Let George Raft In



George Raft ... not welcome

George Raft, known for his tough-guy roles, has again been refused permission to enter Britain. The Home Office said Friday, "We had an approach on his behalf," a spokesman said, "and the home secretary has decided his presence in the country still would not be conducive to the public good." Home Secretary Roy Jenkins held the same post in 1967 when Raft, now 78, was ordered out of Britain. Raft applied to enter Britain in 1971 but the appeal was rejected by Reginald Maudling, then home secretary. This time the actor wanted to make a two-week visit to Britain to promote his biography.

The Home Office declined on Friday to say why Raft would not be welcome. But in March, 1967, Jenkins said that eight U.S. citizens, among them Raft, had been declared "prohibited immigrants" because of their alleged connection with organized crime and gambling. Raft at the time was the host of the Colony Club Casino, which closed in 1962.

Elizabeth Taylor has been signed to star in what is being billed as the "first American-Russian film coproduction," a musical version of "The Bluebird" by Masterpiece. Shooting is scheduled to begin in November in England with George Cukor, director, and Edward Lewis, producer.

Vittorio Emanuele di Savoia, son of Italy's last king, raised a constitutional question when his yacht broke down off the coast of Italy the other day. The 1946 constitution barred the king. King Umberto and all male descendants of the house of Savoia from the country. But something had to be done when the prince's yacht, Antrim, quit running off the coast. Genoa shipowner Enrico de Francesco dispatched his own yacht Zakhid to pick up the prince and his wife, Marina. The prince and his wife, Marina, are now in Genoa. The prince's yacht, Antrim, is now in the port of Genoa. The prince and his wife are now in Genoa.

Disturbed by public apathy over the U.S. space program, Dr. Werner von Braun is going around the country trying to renew interest in space exploration. In Cincinnati, he noted that "after the successful string of Apollo flights,

the public interest has about rapidly. Some of it may have been expected, but it came a little suddenly for me." He warned of an increasing lack of interest in space projects "may set up another Sputnik surprise," a reference to the Soviet Union's coming the first nation to put a satellite in orbit in the 1950s.

Sixteen years ago, when he was attending a civil defense conference in Minneapolis, Jose Gagne, director of civil defense in Presque Isle, Maine, made an emergency loan of a shirt to a guest speaker, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey. The senator's huge handkerchief arrived at the convention at about the same time as the shirt. Gagne, recently Gagne, I tent after all these years on tidying up matters, sent Humphrey a reminder about the shirt. He has a letter from the senator saying, "I am asking my secretary to box up one of my better shirts and send it on. I hope that it fits. The sleeves may be a little too long."

Maternity wards in British hospitals are bracing themselves for a baby boom—this month after a 10 p.m. TV blackout was imposed by the government because of industrial troubles. "I told you so," said a spokesman for the Family Planning Association. "People have lost the art of entertaining themselves so while their ready-made entertainment falls, they resort to the old form of recreation of all."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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PARADES: ERMINGHAM (S) 10:00 PM

ESTABLISH: 10:00 PM

MESSAGES, AUGUST 9

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PERSONALS

HELLO DOLLY!

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DAVID, 10:00 PM

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